

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER STOCK-RAISER DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1903 at the Department of Agriculture.

Vol. 23, No. 1.
Whole No. 224.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JANUARY 5, 1904

Branch Office:
Calgary, Alta.\$1 a year
in advance.

THE Bank of Ottawa.

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized - \$3,000,000
Capital Subscribed - 2,376,990
Surplus - 2,274,291

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Winnipeg Branch: J. B. MONK, Manager.

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EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food with all its
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THE WINDMILL MEN OF THE WEST

No college course, no special methods, not even instructions by mail, are necessary to create and maintain a bank account. Read Mr. Reid of Elgin's experience. He is "Making Money at home."

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Elgin, Man., Aug. 27, 1903.

Gentlemen—I am well pleased with the Chicago Aermotor purchased from you last winter. I have ground up to 25 bushels per hour with the M. griader, and have done at least \$50.00 worth of chopping during that short time, as well as using the power to drive a feed cutter with blower attached. The mill has cost nothing for repairs, and as far as I can see is not yet worn in any way.

JAS. W. REID.



Princess Cream Separators

100 to 1,000 lbs. per hour.

Are marvels for Easy Running,
Clean Skimming and Capacity

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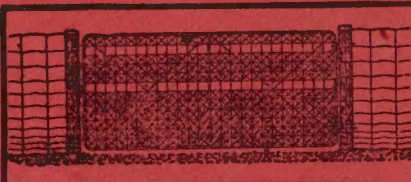


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ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Will make this mightier purchase, charges paid to your express office. Why? To convince you of the merits of four valuable medicines, here is the offer:—

One large bottle Dr. Warner's Ulcer-kure, the wound healing wonder. Price .60
One bottle Owan's Cascara Liver Tonic. Price .25
One bottle Owan's Liquid Catarrh Snuff. Price .25
One bottle Owan's Vapor of Tar, a sure cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Price .25
One Lincoln Rein Protector, absolutely prevents any horse from throwing tail over lines, either for single or double driving. Price .40
All for 100 cents. Total \$2.15

Send \$1.00 to

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REDUCES
EXPENSE

\$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

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Capital Authorized	Paid-up Capital	Reserve	Total Assets
\$2,500,000	\$2,163,291	\$1,838,797	\$23,019,591

Winnipeg, corner Main and McDermot Sts.; Grain Exchange, 158 Princess St.

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Correspondence solicited.

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Every year we receive letters from subscribers who regret that they have missed copies of The Nor'-West Farmer because they failed to renew at the proper time, and their names were in consequence dropped from our list. We do not wish this to occur. We believe that every subscriber to The Nor'-West Farmer desires to receive every issue, but as our

Subscriptions are Payable in Advance

the paper cannot be continued to any person from whom we do not hear. Have you sent us your renewal for 1904? If not, look over our offers on the next page and write us at once.

The Mailing Label on the Cover

of your paper will show you the date to which your subscription is paid. If it says "Dec. '03," that means that your subscription is paid only until December, 1903—last month—and should be renewed at once. If it says "Jan. '04," it means January, 1904, and it expires with the present month. Kindly look it up and let us hear from you early if you have not renewed for the present year. Address:

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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If so, we are buyers FOR CASH.
We prefer 1-lb. bricks.

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Full Line of
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A small and compact
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Strongly built. Can be
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quires but a few men to
operate it. Guar-
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and
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Ensilage
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Write for book about ensilage, illus-
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THE ANNUAL WINTER SHOW

OF THE

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WILL BE HELD IN BRANDON

FROM THE

26th to 28th January, 1904

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JUDGE: BEN. S. MYERS, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Brandon Binder Twine Shareholders' meeting held same week, January 27th, for which special railway rates will be arranged.

A SQUARE OFFER

THE readers of this journal will not only be interested in, but will be greatly benefited by a magazine such as CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING. It has a distinct flavor which fascinates and yet helps every member of the family—father, mother, daughter, son.

Send us \$1.50 and we will send you CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING and THE NOR'-WEST FARMER both for one year.

New subscribers receive the remainder of this year free.

THE
NOR'-WEST FARMER,
P.O. Box 1310,
WINNIPEG, Man.

CANADIAN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

A "homey" magazine—original, bright and full of good cheer is GOOD HOUSEKEEPING. It has a distinct flavor which fascinates and yet helps every member of the family—father, mother, daughter, son.

Writers most prominent in their respective spheres are contributing real GOOD HOUSEKEEPING matter, covering not only the homely details of everyday work, but also in a bright and readable way the principles underlying all vital questions affecting the home life in its broadest sense.



Our Premium for 1904.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER has in course of preparation a Premium Book which will be sent free to every subscriber paying one year in advance, and which it believes will not only please its subscribers, but will also be of great value to them. This new volume—

"The Farmer's Handy Book"

will contain several hundred pages, will be neatly bound, and be packed full of such information as shall be of especial value to the Western Canadian farmer.

It will be a book to study

It will be a book to keep for reference. . .

The agricultural calling is one in which very great and rapid strides are being made, and the farmer of to-day who hopes to be up-to-date finds that the successful pursuit of his avocation demands that he follow the very best methods in the doing of his work, that he understands something of the natural laws with which his operations are interwoven and that he be acquainted with the national and provincial institutions which have to do with matters agricultural. In short, he must be a successful citizen and a successful business man.

"The Farmer's Handy Book" will appeal to Nor'-West Farmer subscribers from each one of these standpoints. It will be divided into sections, according to the different branches of the farmer's work and knowledge, and in each section as many as possible of the facts which every farmer should know about that branch of his work will be stated in concise, convenient and well-indexed form.

There will be too many sections in the book for us to mention each one, but some idea of the practical character of the work may be gained from the following:—

Section 1—Almanac; Progress of Agriculture; Canada. The almanac will indicate all events of interest to farmers. The chapter on the progress of agriculture will be historical and show the advance in the practice of farming. The chapter on Canada will give facts relating to the constitution, trade, etc., of the Dominion and the Provinces.

Section 3—Farm Crops—How Plants Grow; Cereals; Pasture; Forage Crops; Roots. The nature of this section may be pretty well understood from the sub-divisions.

Section 5—Live Stock. A very strong section which will appeal to every stockman.

Section 11—Transportation. Tables showing distances between important places, freight and passenger rates over different railways, express and telegraph charges, etc.

Section 13—Statistical — Imports and exports; weights and measures; money values; agricultural institutions and officials, etc.

In presenting "The Farmer's Handy Book" to the public we do so with full confidence that there is somewhere in it something which will be interesting and profitable to every one of The Nor'-West Farmer subscribers, and that it is so arranged that he will be able to find the "something" just when he wants it.

Show this to your friend or neighbor, and have him send us \$1.00 at once, for which he will receive The Nor'-West Farmer for one year, together with one copy of "The Farmer's Handy Book."

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, LIMITED,

P. O. Box 1310.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Our Clubbing. Offers for 1904

Below will be found a complete list of our Clubbing Offers for 1904. Each subscriber, whether new or renewal, will receive the premium sent out by each paper subscribed for. Send all orders direct to us.

For \$1.50
The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
The Farming World, Toronto.

For \$1.50

The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Canadian Good Housekeeping.

For \$1.75

The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Family Herald & Weekly Star,
Montreal.

For \$1.75

The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg.

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The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Weekly Tribune, Winnipeg.

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The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg.

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The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Weekly Globe, Toronto.

For \$1.75

The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Weekly Mail & Empire,
Toronto.

For \$1.75

The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Weekly Witness, Montreal.

For \$2.25

The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

For \$1.50

The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Reliable Poultry Journal,
Quincy.

For \$1.75

The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Hoard's Dairyman, Fort
Atkinson.

For \$1.25

The Nor'-West Farmer

AND
Western Home Monthly.

Remember that where premiums are given with any of the above papers they will be sent to each subscriber.

Where more than two papers are desired, the full subscription price of the additional papers must be remitted.

Address all orders direct to—

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER Binder is light, strong and convenient, and binds together a year's copies of this paper. In is only a minute's work to add to the volume each issue as received, and back numbers do not thus become lost. These binders may be had from this office, postage paid, for 30 cents each, or we will send one FREE to any old subscriber, who, besides renewing, also sends us one NEW subscription.

Secure one of these Binders and keep the issues of THE FARMER on file.

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Subscription Order Blank.

To **NOR'-WEST FARMER, Limited,**

P.O. Box 1310,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Send remittance by express or post office
money order or register the letter.

Enclosed find \$..... in payment for subscription to **THE NOR'-WEST FARMER**
for one year, and.....

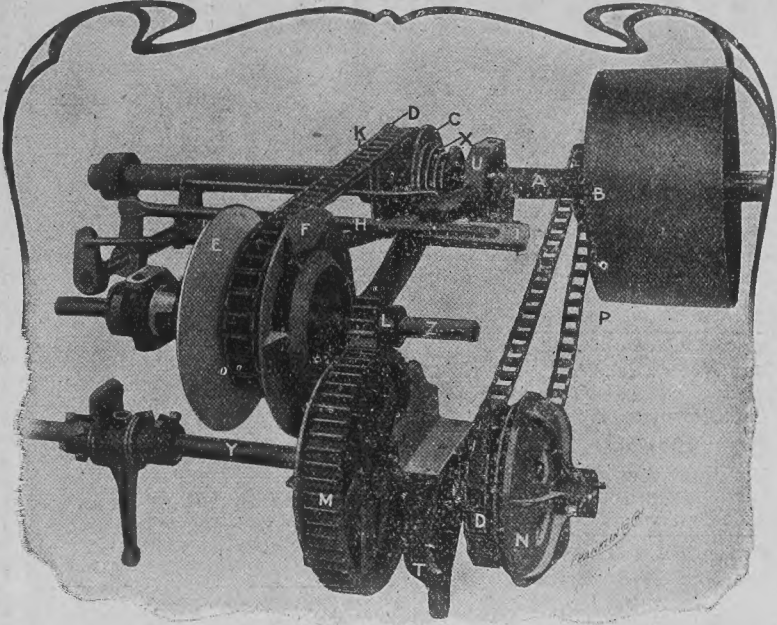
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The Port Huron Rusher.

Did you ever think it over? It is often cheaper to take the mill to the timber than to take the timber to the mill. You can do so easily if you have a Port Huron Rusher. A mill that can be easily taken up and moved and set. A mill that can saw from 10,000 to 15,000 feet of lumber per day. A mill that will make good lumber and "good money." A mill that has an instantly variable friction feed—a time and money-saver. A mill that lasts. We build such a sawmill; hundreds of users will testify to that.

CATALOGUE CONTAINS FULL PARTICULARS.

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PORT HURON, MICH. SARNIA, ONT.

Canadian Port Huron Co. Ltd., Sales Agents.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital - - - - \$8,700,000
Rest - - - - - \$3,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President B. E. WALKER, Gen. Manager.

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Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected. Advances made against grain. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail: every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

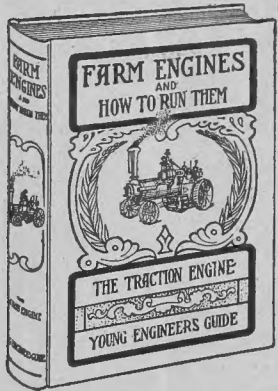
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Endorsed by all Traction Engine manufacturers as the best instruction book for operators or amateurs.

Every man or boy who has anything to do with, or wants to learn all about Steam, Gas or Gasoline Engines, Boilers and Threshing Machinery, to fit himself for a practical engineer, should not fail to get this valuable self-instruction book.

FARM ENGINES AND HOW TO RUN THEM

The Young Engineer's Guide

By JAMES H. STEPHENSON and other expert engineers.

215 large pages with nearly 100 fine illustrations covering everything you should know about engineering.

Bound in red cloth, stamped in ink and gold, size 7 3/4 x 5 1/2. Sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of \$1.00. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if the book is not all we claim for it.

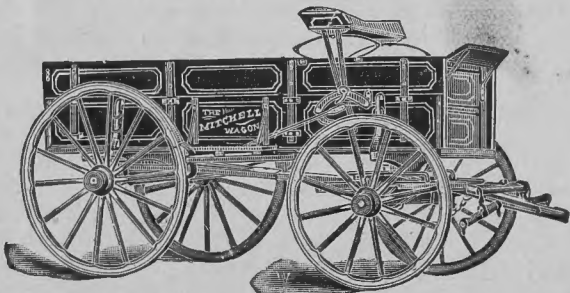
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211 East Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Mitchell & Lewis Co., Limited,

Racine, Wisconsin

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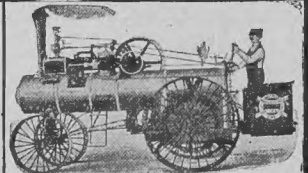


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Lightest Running Wagon in the Market. Only One Grade—that the Best.

For Catalogues and Prices write to

SEPH MAW & CO., WINNIPEG, General Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.



ENGINES
PLAIN &
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THRESHERS
SUPPLIES.

SEPARATORS.

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STACKERS,
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ETC.



Waterloo Engines

PORTABLE AND TRACTION

16, 18, 20 and 25 H.P. unexcelled for Economy, Durability and Efficiency.

Waterloo Separators

"CHAMPION" and "ADVANCE CHAMPION"

Perfect in Separation, Convenient to Handle, Surpassing all others for rapid and clean work.

Write for Catalogue. Agents at all important points.

HEAD OFFICE & FACTORY
WATERLOO, ONT.

WESTERN OFFICE & WAREHOUSE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Save Your Thresh Bill.

Mr. Farmer, did you know that the ordinary and old style small cylinder threshing machine wastes enough grain each year to pay your thresh bill?

If you doubt it, investigate. Look into your straw stack and see the dollars scattered there that should have been put into your pocket.

Do you know why this waste is made?

Because your threshing was done by the old style, out-of-date and small cylinder machine. They could not use concave teeth enough to take the grain out of the head. They had too little separating capacity in the machine. It did not have sufficient capacity for separation at the cylinder. In other words, they overworked the machine.

Why do you permit this waste to continue. You can stop it. You can pay your thresh bill with this waste, and put that much more in your pocket.

Employ the Nichols & Shepard RED RIVER SPECIAL to do your threshing. It has a large cylinder and lots of concave, so it will thresh clean from the head.

It has the "MAN BEHIND THE GUN," the patented separating grate and check plate, that does most of the separation right at the cylinder. It has all the separating capacity that any other machine has, in addition to this. It not only saves for you the waste of grain, but saves waste of time by keeping right on running, wet or dry, and will not hang around on your job until the outfit "eats you out of house and home."

Get a machine that has the big cylinder—it threshes clean. Get the machine that has the "MAN BEHIND THE GUN." It saves all the grain. Then pay your thresh bill with what has heretofore been wasted.

Nichols & Shepard Co., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Fifty years in business.

Branch Houses and Agents Everywhere.

CHATHAM WAGONS

"Built for Business."

The wagon that is made out of thoroughly seasoned stock—all wood material, air dried under cover. All the different parts of gear woodwork soaked in Boiled Linseed Oil.

All tires are oval edge, being a great protection to the rim—no tire used less than plump half inch thick, and as much heavier as you like.

No bother with loose tires, but the best of satisfaction throughout.

If your local dealer does not handle our line, write us direct.



H. F. Anderson & Co.
WINNIPEG REPRESENTATIVES
The Chatham Mfg. Co. Ltd.
CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

COMBINATION SHORTHORN SALE

**At HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
on January 20th, 1904.**

The following well-known Breeders and Importers have arranged to hold a large Combination Shorthorn Sale at the place and on the date indicated above:

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.
GEO. AMOS, Moffat, Ont.
ALLIN BROS., Oshawa, Ont.
W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

The offering consists of the following:

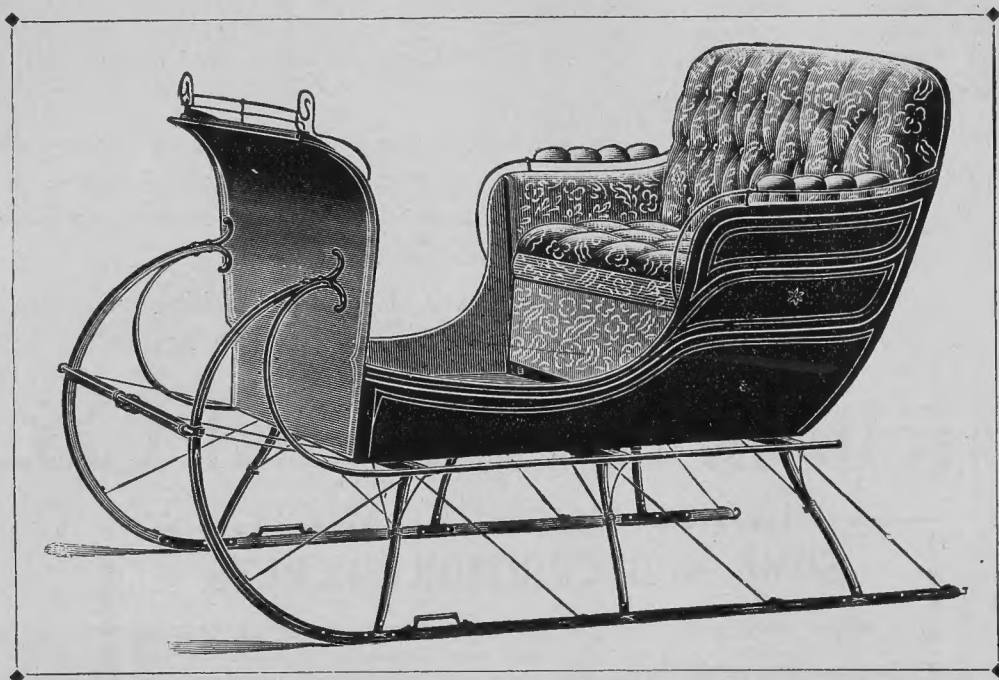
23 Imported Scotch Heifers & Cows.
26 Canadian-bred Heifers & Cows.
10 Imported Scotch Bulls.
4 Canadian Bred Bulls.

Both the females and the bulls are a superior lot. The former are foundation stock and suitable for strengthening the best herds. The bulls are suitable to head the best herds in the Dominion. One of the Canadian-bred bulls was first at Toronto this year in the Junior Yearling Class. Some of the imported bulls will make great show animals.

Write any of the above named contributors for catalogues or further particulars.

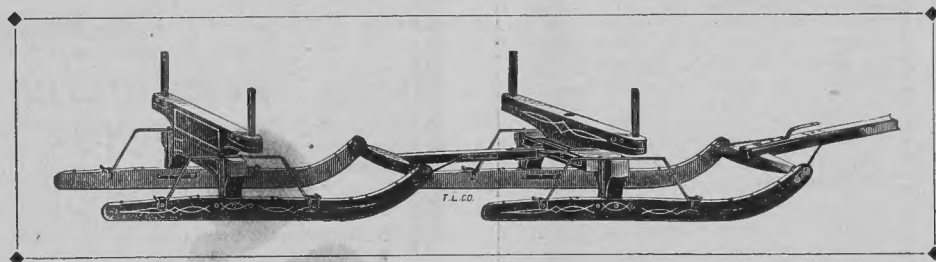
Selected Seasoned Second Growth Hickory

Gears, bent knees and runners. Removable cushions and lazy backs, are special features of the celebrated Wm. Gray & Sons' cutters and sleighs.



The display of **Light Vehicles** put up by Wm. Gray & Sons, at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1903, had the proud distinction of being the finest ever seen in America.

THE BAIN WAGON WORKS.



Still enjoy the reputation of making the best **Heavy Farm Sleighs** manufactured on the continent. They are made from seasoned white oak, kept under shelter on their own premises for three years before being made up.

You want THE BEST, don't you?

Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents

Hand and Power Straw Cutters

Root Pulpers

VOL. 23, No. 1
WHOLE No. 324

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY 1, 1904

\$1 a Year in
advance



There are more than twice as many single men as single women in British Columbia.

During the past year there were over twenty-four million pounds of tea imported into Canada.

In 1893 Canada's exports to the U. S. amounted to \$34,000,000 worth; in 1903 they reached about \$55,000,000. Our imports from the U. S. ten years ago were worth \$57,000,000; last year they ran to about \$130,000,000.

A suit at Swan River against the municipality for the price of a horse that broke his leg through the flooring of a bridge was thrown out by Judge Ryan because the claim had not been made in the statutory period of 30 days after the accident.

The Seattle Electric Railway Co., whose lines are operated by power brought from 42 miles away, has had nine months of unexampled prosperity. The net earnings for this period amount to nearly \$450,000, and as these earnings are bound to increase in proportion to the growth of the city they have a very promising future before them.

The town of Melita has adopted a curfew bylaw by which any constable may apprehend any child under 16 found on the streets without proper guardianship, and take it home. The hours fixed for curfew are 8 p.m. from Oct. 1 to April 1, and in summer half past nine. Should the child's parents not control it properly after that warning, he will be fined \$1 for the first offence, \$2 for the second and \$5 for the third—with costs in each case.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York recently celebrated on the same day the 25th anniversary of their marriage. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Randall Davidson, is the youngest man who has ever held that position, being only 55 years old. Dr. McLagan, of York, is 22 years older, and 50 years ago held a commission in the Indian army. He is known as a keen horseman still. Both are Scotch and both born in Edinburgh. Archbishop Machray, Primate of Canada, is, of course, Scotch too, but an Aberdonian.

Should be in every Farm Home

W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, Ont., Dec. 15, 1903:—"I think a good paper like The Nor-West Farmer should be in every farm home. I like it very much."

Dancing Without a Fiddle

Geo. Allbright, Shellmouth, Man., writes Dec. 29, 1903:—"I have come to the conclusion that living without The Nor-West Farmer is like sleigh-riding without bells or dancing without a fiddle."

In the season just closed the East Grand Forks Transportation Co. has carried in its boats on the Red River 800,000 bushels of wheat collected by its 11 warehouses and elevators strung along 185 miles of the river, and shipped from Grand Forks to Minneapolis by rail. During the winter 500,000 bushels more will be taken in for shipment next spring in the same manner. The company contemplates lengthening its runs on the river so as to take in Winnipeg.

Robert Scott, who has been so long and intimately connected with the business of the Shoal Lake district, was given a farewell entertainment by 40 of his fellow citizens on the occasion of his departure for the west, due to the poor health of his wife. There is hardly any country merchant who has filled so large a place in the community and done so much to bring it into prominence as has Mr. Scott. He goes to Kamloops now but may have to go further south.

ment would give a grant in proportion to the work done and the number of students reached. It is hoped in this way to induce pupils in rural sections to take an interest in nature study. No text books will be used. Plants will be grown and gardens cultivated, and the instruction will be by questions and answers both by pupils and teachers.

The more thoroughly the farmers of the South become acquainted with the nature of the teaching provided by their state agricultural colleges, the more highly is that education appreciated. In a recent letter to The Farmer on other business, Col. Liggett, dean of the faculty of Minnesota state school, says: "Everything is going well here. We have an increased attendance at our school this year of over 100. There are now 532 in the regular course, and we will have more students after the holidays. This number does not include all the specials, which perhaps will amount to 150. The

SOME SUBSCRIPTION SECRETS

Never before in the history of The Nor-West Farmer have both new and renewal subscriptions been received in such large numbers as has been the case during the past month. In new subscriptions particularly have the returns from the mails been very large. One reason for this satisfactory fact is that an unprecedentedly large proportion of our old subscribers in forwarding their renewals have also included the orders of some one or two neighbors or friends who were not already taking The Farmer. We appreciate this kindness very much and wish to publicly express our thanks for the interest in our subscription list which has been shown by so many of our reading friends.

Just in this connection we may say that notwithstanding all the efforts which any paper may put forth, it is impossible for it to reach the highest measure of success unless in its own endeavors it is supported by the co-operation of its subscribers. The recommending word of someone who already knows of the value of the paper often decides a neighbor to also become one of its regular readers.

This is the way in which a good deal of the increase in our subscription lists comes to us—just through the recommendation of our present readers. We are willing to spare no reasonable enterprise to bring The Farmer to the notice of all who should be, but are not now, upon our subscription lists, but there is nothing else which is as effective as the testimony of our subscribers.

Perhaps there is a new settler in your neighborhood who would like to take a good agricultural paper. It would be doing a neighborly turn to both him and to us to mention The Farmer to him. Subscribers who are willing to "cast their bread upon the waters" in this way will find that it will return to them in the shape of the increased usefulness which will be made possible to The Nor-West Farmer on account of a wider circulation and a more deeply rooted influence.

Chicago and Milwaukee brewers are laying off a number of their employees. The compulsory idleness of the thousands thrown out of employment by depression in trade is expected to cause a considerable decrease in the consumption of beer; and the brewers do not want to get caught with a heavy load of unsaleable beer in their warehouses. The present price of beer, \$3.50 a barrel is much lower than before, and instead of a rise in prices, as the brewers were aiming at, the price to the retailers may have to stand another cut. Compulsory sobriety is the order of the day for the unemployed workman.

An order in Council was recently passed by the Ontario government making the first appropriation asked for out of the \$1,200 grant set aside by the government to encourage nature study in public schools. The idea of the grant was that where any public school board of trustees would purchase a plot of ground near the school and devote it to this use the govern-

dairy school is opening to-day for a four weeks' term; 65 have been registered this morning. We anticipate a large attendance."

A prairie fire case of great public interest was recently tried before Col. Saunders, J. P., of Calgary. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, the finding being that sparks from a C. P. R. engine caused the fire, making the railway company liable for the \$25 fine and costs. The complaint laid against the company was that McPhalen, a C.P.R. engineer, had started a prairie fire near Cochrane. Evidence was brought to show that sparks from the engine were responsible for the fire starting. James Muir, K.C., acting for the government, brought the action under Northwest Territories Prairie Fire Ordinance. Senator Loughheed, appearing for the C.P.R., announced that the case would be appealed to the full court of the N. W. T. He held that the Northwest Assembly had no jurisdiction over the C. P. R. or its officials.

Would not be Without it.

H. H. Morton, High River, Alta., Dec. 16, 1903:—"I would not be without The Nor-West Farmer."

A Practical Conundrum

R. F. Chapman, Ninga, Man., sends us the following interesting conundrum: "How can an up-to-date farmer be an up-to-date farmer and not be a peruser of that most up-to-date paper, The Nor-West Farmer? Give it up, eh? So do I."

At the recent conventions of the U. S. National Grange the Master said that at present the farmers own only 21 per cent. of the wealth of the country, whereas 40 years ago they owned 55 per cent. For this change he blamed high protective tariffs, which enabled combinations of capitalists to fix the price of all that a farmer needs to buy while the price of what he has to sell is fixed by open competition on the markets of the world. Labor unions do their full share in forcing up the cost to the home consumer, and all the time the manufacturer sells his surplus product cheaper to the foreigner than he charges his home customers. In this way the farmer is made the "pack horse" of the trusts and labor unions.

Advices from Australia report that after five years' ruinous drouth they have now more rain than they know what to do with. Sheep cannot be shorn wet, and shearing is at a standstill. Rust on the wheat is also in evidence, but they are likely to harvest about 65,000,000 bushels, about five times as much as their last year's crop, and 17,000,000 more than they ever had before. Holders of imported flour, especially soft flour, are in a bad way, and some of the importers of Manitoba flour are also overloaded. Money is very scarce and failures numerous. The Massey-Harris Co. is selling hundreds of a "stripper" made specially for Australia that collects the wheat and leaves the straw standing.

Importing countries in Central Europe are gradually becoming independent of grain supplies from America. The imports by water of the five most important European ports, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, were of all kinds of grain in 1901, 298,588,000 bushels. In 1902 they were about the same. In 1901 the imports from U. S. ports were 113,539,000 bushels. In 1902, they were less than 50,000,000. The total U. S. wheat exports to these five ports had shrunk from 66 to 42 million bushels, and corn from 39 to 4 million bushels; 1903 will perhaps show a still greater shrinkage.

Can't do Without It

R. L. Wilson, Redvers, Assa., writes Dec. 14, 1903:—"I find I cannot do without The Farmer, so enclose renewal."

Every Rancher Should Take It

Thos. Widdup, Cayley, Alta., writes Dec. 22, 1903:—"In subscribing again for The Nor-West Farmer, I wish to say that it is the BEST paper I have ever read for this Northwestern country, and I think every rancher should take it."



The Shetland Pony.

The Shetland is the very smallest kind of horse in existence and is valued all the more on that account. In their native home, the Shetland Islands, they are reared with a minimum of comforts, and their size and quality are mainly due to their ungenial environment. Poor food and next to no shelter is the rule with them. A man with a few acres of poor land may own half a dozen mares, and they have to rustle for about all the food they get. When hard pressed they go down to the shore and make a meal of sea weed, and in winter are fed an occasional sheaf of oats. The mares usually breed only once in two years, as the colts are allowed to suck all the first winter. The climate of Shetland though not cold, is very moist, and the continuous wet gets the credit for the small size of the ponies. They have very thick coats, which in early summer peel off in bunches. This thick hair gets quite glossy, and the rain runs off, so as to do them little harm. It was only about a century ago that a road or cart of any kind was first known in Shetland, and loads were all carried in baskets slung over the backs of the ponies. Even now peats, the most common fuel, are carried from the moss on the backs of ponies.

They have always been in demand as "pit ponies" to haul to the pit's bottom coal mined from seams so thin that only a very small animal can move. Even they have often to wear a hat padded inside, so that when they raise their heads the cushion will keep them from being hurt against the pit roof. The Marquis of Londonderry, who owns extensive coal mines in Durhamshire, England, owns one of the islands on which nothing else is grown but ponies.

As their value increased picked stallions were turned in among the mares so as to produce the kind of ponies most in demand. The smallest sizes are most sought after, and stallions are preferred for pit work, as they are stronger than the mares. Pit ponies may be kept for years underground, and when the demands of the pitmen for higher wages were thought unreasonable one way to settle the dispute was to order the ponies to be sent to the top and stop the work.

Mare ponies are often sold as children's pets, and are very tractable. At English shows the Shetlands are a favorite class, and many of the most successful fanciers are ladies. The champion pony of last year's old country shows was Lord Laughton, owned by Misses Vesey. He is exactly three feet high, and besides several other prizes has had a championship at the Crystal Palace. Either for use as children's pets or in coal pits, ponies from 36 to 40 inches high bring the highest prices. If a few inches above the standard they will only bring about half price.

Very few people, even in the States, are aware that within easy reach of New York, hidden away in a wild spot in West Chester County, there is a very fine stud of Shetland ponies. This breeding farm has been going on for 20 years and the ponies are petted and trained to an extraordinary degree. Their average value is \$200. They are bay, brown, black and piebald, but bay predominates. They know their own names, and when at pasture with the herd will answer when called on. There are from 60 to 100 of them on the ranch, and all of them are below 40 inches in height. Their most valuable stallion is 5 years old and 36 inches high, his value \$300.

The Toronto Exhibition Association had a surplus for the past year of \$31,000.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshire swine. Stock of all ages for sale. Introducer of and grower of Western Rye Grass. A supply of choice seed on hand now. Price \$5.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Agent for this district for Beeman's Jumbo Grain and Seed Cleaner.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn herd of 50. Sittytton Stamp (imp.), herd header, now for sale. Cows bred to him and Banker of Prairie Home. Best bred bull calved in province from Jenny Lind 4th (imp.). Bull calves, \$75 and up.

W. CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Registered Bulls ready for service on hand. For full particulars write to the above address. Correspondence solicited.

S. MARTIN, Terra Nova Stock Farm, Roundthwaite, Min. Breeder Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Best imported bulls at head of herd. Some choice young bulls for sale.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man., breeders & importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Southdowns. Pedigreed Poland China Pigs a specialty from best strains in U.S.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Young stock both sexes for sale. Stud headed by Prince of Eden Grove.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Oakville, Man., breeder of Leicester Sheep. A few nice rams of different ages for sale, bred from Winnipeg Industrial prize winners.

OTENAW STOCK FARM, Shorthorn Cattle, Poland China and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. A. W. Playfair, Baldur, Man.

GEO. PLAYFAIR, JR., Baldur, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Poland Chinas & Yorkshires. Two April bull calves and swine of both sexes for sale. Prices right.

JOHN KITSON, Macdonald, Man., breeder of White Wyandottes, Black Javas and Embden geese. A fine flock of each variety, bred from prize winners. Prices right.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa Stock Farm, Neepawa, Man. Shorthorn breeder. A few choice young bulls for sale. Visitors met by appointment.

GEO. HAMILTON, Lake View Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine. Several choice bulls for sale.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales. Clydesdale and Shire stallions, Clydesdale mares and fillies and Welsh ponies for sale.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH, Pine Lake, Alta. C. H. Crocker & Son, breeders & importers Aberdeen-Angus. Two yearling bulls.

NEWDALFE FEED AND SALE STABLE. Livery in connection with best of drivers. McMan & Harry.

WM. GARDINER, Shoal Lake, Man. Shorthorn breeder. Present offering 4-year-old bull and 6 bull calves.

D. CASWELL, Travellers' Rest, Rosthern, Sask. Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale, also a quantity of rye grass seed.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. (on Glenboro branch C. P. R.), breeder prize Tamworths. Large herd, all ages, for sale.

H. H. FAUQUIER, Maple Creek, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, western bred. Young & aged stock both sexes for sale.

ROBERT PAGE, Pine Lake, Alta., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. A few choice climatic cattle of both sexes for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Manitoba, Ayrshires, Berkshires, White Plymouth Rocks.

B. A. VAN METER, Spring Hill Farm, Millet, Alta., breeder of high-class Polled Angus Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders Shorthorns, A. Carman P.O., Homewood Station, C.N.R. Young bulls for sale, 8 to 17 months.

ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young stock for sale. Intending purchasers met at trains.

TWELVE BULLS FOR SALE



Four of them 20 months old, four one year old, the others from eight to 12 mos. old, all sired by Banks o' Don (imp.). Good ones sired by the best sires that money can buy. Also cows and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Sixty head to choose from. Write for prices or call and inspect them for yourself. Also a few Tamworth boars fit for service.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

R. A. JOHNSTON, Live Stock Auctioneer, R. Calgary and Edmonton. Satisfaction guaranteed. Good references.

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Present offering one 4-year-old bull and four bull calves.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine, from imported stock. Young stock for sale.

R. A. COX, Fairview Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder & importer Shorthorns, Berkshires, P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

FINLAY McRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Five young bulls, three fit for service, also cows and heifers.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearling rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

R. M. DOUGLAS, Tantallon, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

H. H. CRAWFORD, Strathcona, Alta. Experienced Live Stock Auctioneer. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

SCOTT BROS., Carman, breeders of pure Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. Stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa. Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont., breeders and importers of A. J. C. C. Jerseys. Write for what you want.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

ALBERTA BERKSHIRES — Young Boars for sale. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder Tamworths Young pigs for sale.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder Shorthorns & Leicesters. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus, Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

DRUMROSSIE RANCH, Lacombe, Alta. J. & W. Sharp, breeders Scotch Shorthorns.

C. G. BULSTRODE, South Qu'Appelle, Assa., breeder of Berkshire Swine.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize Eng. Berkshires. Young of both sexes.

W. R. SMITH, Okotoks, Alta. Imported and home-bred Duroc Jersey Swine.

GIBSON & POTTER, Souris, Man., breeders of choice Shorthorn Cattle.

ROBT. COULTER, Box 161, Port. la Prairie, breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

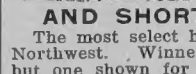
H. K. KEYES, Pense, Assa., breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle.

JOSEPH GLENN, Indian Head, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Quality our motto.

JOHN S. GIBSON, Morden, Man. Shorthorn cattle, B.P. Rock poultry for sale.



LARGE ENGLISH Berkshire Swine

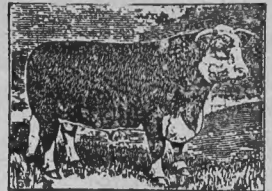


AND SHORTHORN CATTLE

The most select herd of Berkshires in the Northwest. Winners of every first prize but one shown for at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1903. Boars and sows of all ages for sale, sired by or in farrow to my diploma boar, Emperor. Pairs not akin. Handsome 2-year-old Shorthorn bull for sale, a grandson of Watts' imp. Royal Sailor, dark red, smooth and beautiful handler, winner of 4th prize at Winnipeg without fitting. Price \$150.00. A snap.

JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS



The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Headed by SOTHAM'S

"KING IMPROVER" 137748.

GRAND YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE PURE SHETLAND PONIES

J. E. MARPLES, - Deleau, Man.

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Registered Berkshires

I have now for sale three litters of July and August pigs and seven September litters, all sired by Lord Eden, 5929, and Perfection, 10056, and from a lot of prize winning sows, including Highclere 50th, 8956, winner of silver medal at Toronto last year for best sow any age; Highclere Sissy, 9059, 1st prize at Guelph; Lunett, 1st in her class at Winnipeg, 1902, and other equally good sows. Write for prices and address—

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.



YORKSHIRES AYRSHIRES

AND SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

A number of young sows can be mated to order. Also young boars fit for service. Can supply a limited number in pairs not akin. Correspondence promptly attended to. A number of good cockerels for sale.

S. J. THOMPSON & SON, - St. James, Man. Shipping Station: Winnipeg.

ROBT. SINTON,

Stillwater Farm, - Regina, Assa.

Breeder and Importer of high class

Herefords

My herd includes cows from the celebrated herd of J. Smith, Hereford, Eng., J. Price, Pembroke, Eng., J. C. Adams, Mowarqua, Ill., G. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill., C. W. Armour, Kansas City, Mo., and Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kansas. Cows are bred to such bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. Choice young bulls for sale. Stables adjoining town.

PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, SOURIS, MAN.

BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS

Herd now number over forty, headed by Imported Baron's Pride—28855—

FOUR Registered

Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE

For full particulars, write to

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.



MELROSE STOCK FARM. Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—16 young bulls and 16 year-old heifers, also a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, Hamiota, Man.

T. C. NORRIS, Live Stock Auctioneer GRISWOLD, MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different breeds of live stock and their values. Will conduct sales anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T. on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date of sale.

A Monster Packing Business.

Professor J. J. Ferguson, who was one of the live stock judges at the Winnipeg Industrial a year or two ago, has recently taken a position with the Swift Packing Co., of Chicago. In a recent article descriptive of the packing industry he gives the following sketch of the extent of the operations of his company:

"Last year Swift & Co. purchased of cattle, sheep and hogs, 9,339,729. These when manufactured into beef, ham, bacon, etc., sold for over \$220,000,000. Total shipments during the year amounted to 97,067 carloads. To conduct this business, the company requires 22,600 people. Cattle to the number of 11,443 have been slaughtered in the company's various plants in a single day. Of sheep, 15,947; hogs, 33,821, and poultry, 62,382, and all this with less excitement than attends the annual hog killing on the average farm. The company's various plants cover 184½ acres."

The Live Stock Industry of Argentina.

A very interesting bulletin has just been issued by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in which Frank W. Bicknell, one of their special agents, has got together a mass of information regarding the live stock industry of that republic. Our own Canadian meat products are continually meeting the meat products of Argen-

1,718 sheep and sales totalling \$1,292,000.

With a view to improving the quality of their export stock, wealthy and enterprising men have for some time been importing very high-priced stock, prin-

because the mass of the farmers cannot read. The ordinary rancher "estanciero" is satisfied to breed from a likely grade bull, but the "Cabanero," or breeder of pedigreed animals, pays very high for choice animals. They have

The outbreak some years ago of foot and mouth disease led to the prohibition of all live exports to England, and it was only at the beginning of last year that the export of live cattle was resumed. The cattle are wild and do badly both on the trains, and on ship-board. The business of feeding and export is beset with many difficulties. Texas fever abounds and anthrax has also to be reckoned with. It is a curious fact that thistles have long been a standby as cattle food, though the introduction of alfalfa has made some changes in their ideas of cattle feeding.

As has already been mentioned, pure bred Shorthorns have been prime favorites with improvers of live stock. One young bull was bought by an English exporter three years ago at Belfast, Ireland, at \$515; and brought out with some others, selling him by auction. A wealthy and enterprising breeder bought him at \$6,715 of our money. It was a grand bargain even at that price. He has since left 230 fine calves, one of which sold at \$11,000, the lot making \$23,000 in Argentine currency. A recent purchase for this country was Royal Duke, King Edward's champion bull, at the Royal Show of England, at \$4,000, but he died on the voyage out. He had been repeatedly fitted for show purposes, and was not fit for export. Some years ago another Royal show champion was found, when landed, to be ill with tuberculosis.

In the past year Argentina has been making heavy purchases in England, mostly of yearling Shorthorns, which they have learned by experience



PAIR OF PRIZE-WINNING CLYDE MARES.
The property of A. E. Cudmore, Crystal City, Man.



FORCING RANGE CATTLE ACROSS WILLOW CREEK, SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

tina on the European markets, and stockmen here will naturally wish to know something of the country which produces them. The far-stretching alluvial plain, watered by the River Plate, and its numerous tributaries, became by right of conquest the property of Spain, but like all the other American possessions of Spain got broken up into republics. Till steam transportation made the sale of the stock raised on these fertile lands a safe business proposition, cattle were worth little more than the price of the hide and tallow. By and by farming, as well as ranching, was commenced, and the men who owned great blocks of land introduced Italians, who farmed on shares, and now Argentina raises of wheat alone as much every year as is produced in all Canada.

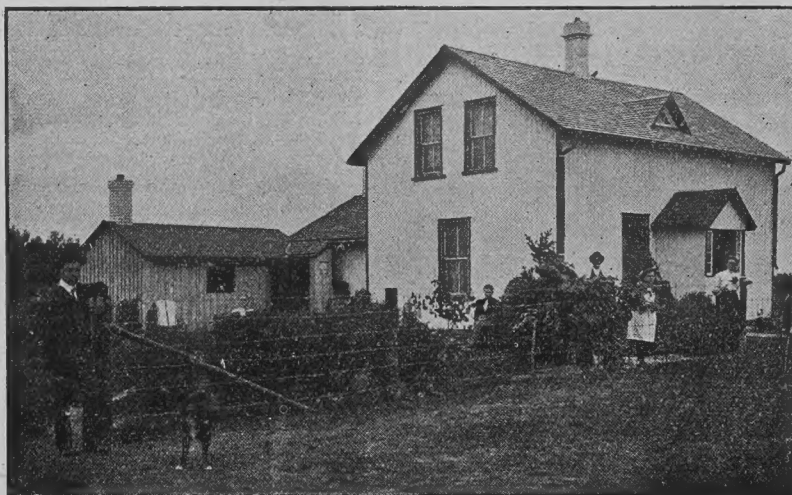
The last regular census of live stock was taken in 1895, and the figures then taken were, in round numbers, as follows: Horses, 4,447,000; cattle, 21,700,000; sheep, 74,380,000, now increased to about 100,000,000; swine, 65,200; asses and mules, 483,000, and goats 2,749,000. They started an agricultural society in 1857, but it was a very small affair, and when they started a show in 1875 only 18 cattle, 19 sheep and 19 horses were shown. From 1895 this show and the sales made at it have been of national importance, and last year they had 2,068 cattle, 314 horses,

principally in Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. The great event of the stock year is the annual show and sale held in September and October in a suburb of the great city of Buenos Ayres, which has 876,000 inhabitants. The grounds are beautiful and the buildings commodious. Their farming literature is of rather meagre proportions, principally

spent a great deal of money on Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep, but a year ago one Rambouillet ram was sold at \$7,000. An ordinary fat sheep for export is worth \$10, or even more, but breeding stock is worth \$4 or \$5; a short time ago, when exportation to England was blocked, they could be bought for \$2, or even less.

are safer to handle than older animals. In the end of August 26 of these bulls were sold by auction. Golden Fame, the highest-priced, sold for \$2,700. The lowest figure was \$480 and the average close on \$1,200. In the first four days of September a much higher average was made. Excelsior made \$5,250, and the average was \$2,480. Another sale of 12 bulls averaged \$1,250. A lot of 17 Scotch heifers averaged \$560. These prices were made in the sale yards at Buenos Ayres. In all there were 54 bulls sold at an average of \$1,450. All of those high-priced cattle will be used specially for breeding either pedigreed stock or high-graded bulls.

A prominent grain broker at Chicago complains that the inspection of the wheat coming within the range of his business is being conducted, not on business but on political principles. He says 1 Northern in Chicago is a blend manufactured in the cleaning elevators there, of which the samples he gets show about one third straight Duluth, one third other spring wheat, and the rest of it something else. The Board of Trade rules require that Northern shall be all spring wheat, but he maintains it is not now the case there.



FARM HOME OF WM. EAKIN, EAKINDALE, ASSA.

Manitoba Legislature meets Jan. 7th.

Prize Winners as Breeders.

By George E. Brown, Brandon.

I noticed recently the very pertinent enquiry: "Why is it that so many horses in the hands of importers win a long list of prizes, and after being sold at big figures are seldom heard from after, and even then are a long way down from the head of the list?" This fact (for it is a fact) may be accounted for in many ways.

Comparatively few men are expert fitters, and often when they do succeed it is done in a way that can not be successfully repeated, even by the same man. Some strains of draft horses are noted for early maturity, and are at their prime at 3 and 4 years old, and from that date they began to fall away from show form.

For these reasons I long ago made it a rule not to buy prize horses in Europe, for if in fitting for the ring they have not been unfitted for breeding they are worth more at home than they would sell for here. As evidence that great prize-winners are not, as a rule, successful breeders of prize horses, one needs only to look up the records of many of the most noted winners. The few that have been successful only prove the exception, not the rule.

Another cause for many disappointments in the show ring is that of wrong decisions, sometimes resulting from inexperience and bad judgment, but often from favoritism. These are difficulties very hard to overcome, for oftentimes fair managers, striving to do their best for all concerned in the selection of judges, run directly into a trap laid by some scheming exhibitor. It is because I have had over 30 years' experience in show rings and know all the ins and outs that I say I place very little value on prizes unless I know all the conditions. Out of the many hundreds which I have imported, not a stallion or mare was bought because of prizes won, nor for show purposes in America. My old Shire stallion, Holland Major, was bought on a special order, but he did not suit the man for whom he was purchased, so I kept him, and he developed into one of the greatest show horses in America. He continued to win from his two-year-old form till he finally won the champion gold medal at Chicago World's Fair at 13 years of age. The reasons for this unequalled success were that he had the right conformation and a wonderful constitution, and was kept in a very plain way; never forced with high feeding. While he was being prepared for his Chicago contests he worked regularly on a tread power several hours every day. He showed against new and younger horses each year, for his competitors were put through such a course they could not stand to be refitted.

It is unfortunate that so many good stallions are sacrificed each year, martyrs to the show ring; but it will continue while the craze for prize-winners lasts.

To all who contemplate buying stallions or mares I will volunteer the advice: Select carefully for all essential points for breeding useful horses; those that can perform the severest labor and hold in good condition. Let the show ring be the last consideration, and you will win out in the end.

Skim Milk.

Skim milk is a farm product whose food value is not fully appreciated. It is not generally realized that milk loses little in actual food value by skimming. It is true that most of the fat is removed in the cream, but the most valuable food constituents—i.e., the nitrogenous substances—are left behind in the skim milk. Skim milk not only contains much nutritive material, but this material is in a form which is, as a rule, easily digested. It is not only healthful, nutritious food for man, but it may be fed to calves, pigs and chickens with excellent results. Its composition is such that it may, with benefit and profit, be substituted for part of the grain food of these animals.

Marchmont Stock Farm,
Middlechurch P.O. (7 miles north of Wpg.)

Scotch-Bred Shorthorns



A herd of 60 is headed by the imported bulls, "Prince Alpine" and "Barrister." The present offering is 25 young bulls, from 2 weeks to 2 years old. Six are from imported Aberdeenshire cows and all by imported bulls. Prices moderate. Correspondence invited, and visitors always welcome and met by appointment. Phone 1004b.

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Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years; or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares, and Fillies, all ages, for sale

Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent

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Breeder of High-Class

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Bulls singly or in car lots for sale.

J. C. POPE, Regina, Assa. REGINA STOCK FARM

BREEDER OF

Ayrshire Cattle

AND

Improved Yorkshire Swine

A nice lot of young pigs for sale now, sired by "Moiro Prince" and out of sows bred by Brethour of Burford.

SCOTCH COLLIES

We have several litters of pedigree Collie pups, \$5 up; also Fox Terriers. Can spare a few settings of Silver Wyandotte eggs at \$2.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.



Lakeside Shorthorn Herd

Headed by Bouncer (imp.) = 45163 =

Stock for sale. Apply to

R. McLENNAN,

Lakeside Stock Farm. HOLMFIELD, MAN.

HOME BANK FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



Are still to the front. A few good young sows fit to breed, at right prices. Write or call and see them. Visitors welcome.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES

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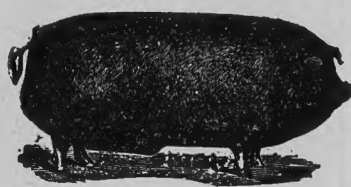
A. B. POTTER,
Whitewood, C.P.R. Montgomery, Assa.

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W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.



Alberta Herefords

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Lethbridge, Alberta



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Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires

AND B. P. ROCKS

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140 Shorthorns in herd. Stock bulls, Challenge, = 3462 =, dam Missie, 142 (imp.) and Royal Sailor, bred by W. Watt, Salem, Ontario. 25 young bulls and females of different ages for sale.

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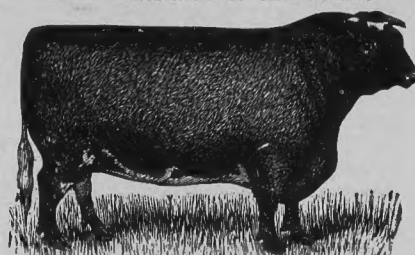
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15 Yearling Bulls and Bull Calves Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke.

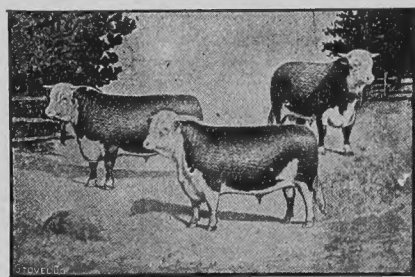
Two 2-Year-Old Bulls. One of these is by Nobleman (imp.) and out of Jenny Lind IV. (imp.) and first prize bull in C.P.R. class at Winnipeg.

Females, all ages, Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.).

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Farm 3 miles north of town; Western Stables will direct visitors. All visitors welcome.

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Twelve bulls from six months to two years old. Four 2-year-old heifers and two 3-year-old, all bred.

Will also sell stock bull, Lord Ingleside 6th. This bull has topped the show ring in young stock for two years.

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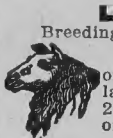
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75 young ewes and ewe lambs of choice breeding, also 25 ram lambs and a few shearlings and 2 shear rams. Write for prices or come and see.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Balgay Stock Farm, BRANDON, MAN.



PRIZE TEAMS OF L. BASTEDO AT MOOSE JAW FAIR.

The Guelph Fat Stock Show.

By Our Special Representative.

It was refreshing to visit the stock show at the "Royal" city after spending the preceding week at the Chicago International. I have no special reference to the superior hotel accommodation at Guelph. When one desires to do Guelph at holiday time, particularly at show time, a course of mental and physical preparation is advisable. One's mind and body should previously be brought to the point where mere creature comfort is scorned as effeminate and superfluous. This year the accommodation for the crowds of people that gather annually to take in Ontario's great stock show and conventions was "less bad" than on former occasions. But it was bad enough. It was refreshing, however, to get away from a stock show of the proportions of the Chicago International, where careful inspection of individuals is almost an impossibility and where one's judgment is liable to be clouded by the magnitude of exhibits, hopelessness of being able to go carefully over them all, and the lingering doubt that one has failed to see the best there is to be seen according to one's own standard of excellence. For a satisfactory and instructive stock show give me one of the size of Guelph—with a few modifications. For instance, I would not permit animals to be covered in the day time. This was very general at Guelph this year and was a most irritating and unnecessary practice. The stock shown were nearly entirely high grades, which were to be butchered in the course of a few days, and the building was, if anything, too warm for uncovered stock. The management would do well another year to enforce rigidly the rule against covering animals shown, and thus give the public an opportunity of seeing the stock, which, presumably, is that for which they go to such exhibitions.

The shows at Guelph and Chicago cannot be measured by the same standard. While both are of an educational nature, the Chicago show partakes infinitely more of an enterprise to exploit American breeds, breeders and breeding, to gain new customers and new markets. It is, in fact, a huge commercial undertaking. Guelph does little in that respect, but is essentially an undertaking, and a most successful undertaking, to educate those fortunate enough to attend this fair. The idea running through every feature of the show is to impart useful knowledge to those seeking information. And there can be no doubt that their name is legion. One has only to attempt to approach the lecture room or judge ring to feel quite satisfied on that point. At no time of the day is there a seat vacant, and seldom or never even standing room. The principal lecturers were Professors Mills, Day, Reed, Reynolds, Grahame and other members of the Guelph college staff, John Campbell, Woodville, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Hon John Dryden, C. W. Bowman, Ingersoll, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Inspector; Col. W. B. Ferguson, of Pictonshire, Scotland, Prof. W. J. Spillman, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Grisdale, Ottawa; Dr. Muldrew and others. It would appear that the city of Guelph is standing in its own light in not providing additional accommodation for the visitors

that patronize these lectures. They are a most excellent innovation, and arrangements should certainly be made before the next show, which would ensure seating for every farmer who desires to profit by the advice and instruction given. It was very noticeable that addresses illustrated with living subjects were by far the most popular, a fact which our Western institute managers might take into serious consideration.

The following is a complete list of the judges in the various classes:

Cattle—J. T. Gibson, Denfield; A. W. Tyson, Guelph.

Sheep—Southdowns, Shropshires and Dorset Horns—Robt. Miller, Stouffville. Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns—T. H. Shore, Glanworth. Ox-fords, Suffolks and Hampshires—Henry Arkell, Arkell; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton. Grades and Crosses—H. Arkell, T. H. Shore. Sweepstakes—H. Arkell, T. H. Shore. Referee, Prof. Day.



"MOTHERLESS"

On a farm near Saskatoon.

Swine—Poland Chinas, Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys and Essex—Thos. Teasdale, Concord. Reserve, G. B. Hood, Guelph. Yorkshires and Tamworths—Wm. Jones, Mount Elgin. Reserve, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Berkshires and Grades—R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Reserve, Robt. Vance, Ida. Live Bacon Hogs—Prof. G. E. Day, Wm. Jones, C. W. Bowman, Ingersoll.

Dairy—Prof. H. H. Dean. Poultry—Dressed—W. R. Graham, Guelph, and F. C. Hare, Ottawa.

The annual gathering of farmers and breeders at Guelph is naturally taken advantage of by all sorts of agricultural organizations. All during the show almost every hour is taken up by directors', general or committee meetings of some sort or other, and the "stranger within the gates" is lucky if

he escapes having a good deal of his time monopolised in this manner at the expense of doing the show as carefully as the enthusiastic stockman would like to do it.

The dairy test was, as usual, a feature of the fair. It is difficult to see what advantage is gained by this effort. A very great deal depends upon the temperament and nervous constitution of a cow as to whether or not she does her best under the trying conditions that prevail at a crowded fair. Comparatively little interest was manifested in this competition, and it is a question whether the space occupied by the dairy stables could not be added to the lecture room or judging ring with a great deal more advantage to the public generally than is derived from a dairy test, which is not a practical test at all and cannot, in the very nature of things be made of any considerable practical value.

The cattle section this year was very good. Barring some few exhibits which were not worthy of stable room, the average merit was high. The number of entries (356) was considerably in excess of former years. The persistent placard advertising of one or two stock tonics or foods was somewhat objectionable, and could well have been dispensed with. The bulk of the entries were of Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades and crosses. Second in point of numbers were Herefords and Angus. There were also small exhibits of Galloways and Devons. The bulk of the dairy breed entries were Holsteins. A very strong class of pure bred Shorthorn cows over three faced the judges, and first was awarded Lady Blair, John Brown & Sons, Galt. For pure bred heifers between two and three J. Fried & Sons took the red ticket. Their beast, though not a good type from a breeders' standpoint, was excellently finished. These exhibitors also took sweepstakes for the best steer. The most successful exhibitor in the Hereford class was the Stone Co., of Guelph, and the bulk of the prizes in the Angus classes were captured by Bowman, of Wellington county. Col. McCrae, of Guelph, had a small, but excellent exhibit of Galloways.

When the two-year-old grade steers were called a field of over 15 made their appearance. A. Wilson, of Fergus, taking first with a most meritorious bullock, which was first in its class last year. The yearling grade steer class surpassed that of Chicago. Leask took first and third. The winner was an

animal of an excellent type, well and evenly fleshed. The grand championship steer was of such surpassing merit that those who had examined the famous International champion "Challenger" thought the Guelph champion would give him a very interesting race for it in a fair contest.

The sheep class, as usual, brought out a large number of entries, particularly in the long wool breeds, in which Ontario is so strong. It was a pity that so many Canadian sheep had been disposed of at Chicago, as otherwise the class would have been stronger. James Hume, Arkell; G. & R. Laird, Guelph, and H. McNeilly, Arkell, were the most successful exhibitors in Cotswolds. E. & L. Parkinson, Eramosa, took prizes with Lincolns, and A. Rudell, Hespeler, was a successful exhibitor of Shropshires. There were also large exhibits of Leicesters, Southdowns and Hampshires, as well as grades. An interesting feature of the sheep section was the exhibit of John Campbell, who had accepted a challenge of G. H. Davidson to show 15 Shropshire lambs all bred by exhibitor.

In swine the bacon breeds were easily the most popular, particularly the Yorkshires. There were about 100 swine exhibited. The principal exhibitor and prize-winner was J. E. Brethour, of Burford. Some nice Berkshires were exhibited by W. J. Rudd, of Eden Mills, and John Kitchen, Corwin. The principal exhibitors of Tamworths were Currie and John Elliott & Sons, Galt.

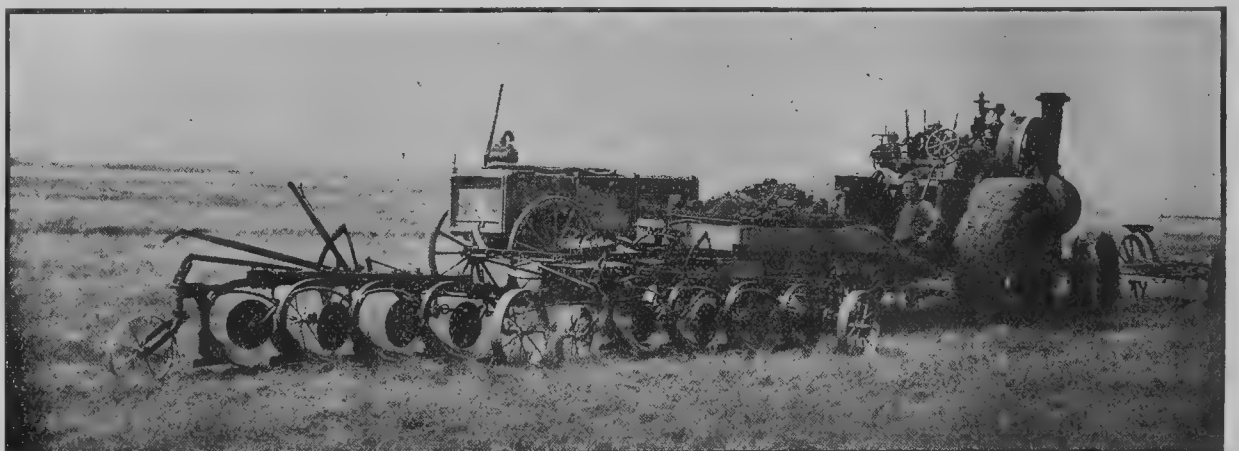
The winter fair of 1903 must certainly be considered the most successful to date, both in point of attendance and exhibits, and the management is entitled to considerable credit for the manner in which the business end of the show was conducted. The lovers of

Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man., writes on Nov. 28, 1903:—"It is with pleasure that once more I renew my subscription to your most valuable paper, The Nor'-West Farmer. I thought it could not be improved, but it is improving with every issue at a very fast rate. With wishes for all success to crown your efforts to make The Nor'-West Farmer 'It,' I remain, yours truly."

good stock will welcome additional accommodation, which the Guelph city authorities should be enterprising enough to take steps to provide forthwith.

A comparatively new but important line of work will be taken up in the short course of stock judging held in connection with the Iowa Agricultural College this month. Typical representatives of Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Holstein and Jersey steers will be judged on foot, then slaughtered, cut up and discussed in detail.

The secretary of the National Live Stock Association of the U. S. is responsible for the statement that the decline in the value of live stock of the nation during the past eighteen months because of the manipulation of prices by powerful combinations in eastern market centres and other causes, amounts to more than \$750,000,000.



STEAM PLOW AS USED ON THE FARM OF F. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

Territorial Auction Sale of Horses.

The following memorandum has been issued by the secretary of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Assn., Calgary:

"At a meeting of directors of the Horse Breeders' Association held recently, it was decided to attempt an annual auction sale of horses at Calgary, along the lines of the sale of pure bred cattle conducted annually at that point, which has proved successful.

"It is conceded on all sides that the breeding of horses ought to be one of the leading industries of the Territories, and that the difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory cash market, at least for the lighter classes of horses, is one of the most serious obstacles under which the industry is at present laboring. It is expected that a well-conducted annual auction sale would be the means of bringing buyer and seller together and thus solve the problem.

"No detailed working plan has yet been evolved, but as a first step it is necessary to ascertain how many entries could be secured for such a sale held towards the end of March next. Those desiring to send horses would be expected to make their own shipping arrangements, but the association would assist in making up carload lots at central points where a number of contributors would ship and thus reduce expenses. It is also expected that concessions in freight rates would be made.

"It is very desirable that all horses offered should have been handled. The more they have been handled the better the prices will undoubtedly be. The principal customers will probably be dealers, who are not in a position to break and handle horses, but who expect to turn them over to their customers in the shortest possible time. Horses shown under the saddle will, therefore, certainly bring higher prices than those merely led into the sale ring. While the Association will not this year insist upon horses being sold subject to a guarantee of being quiet to ride and drive, no horse will be accepted for sale that will not lead quietly or is not, at least, stable broken.

"The terms of sale will be cash. The seller pays an entry fee of 50c per head and 3 per cent. of the amount realized will be deducted as a sale commission out of which advertising and other expenses will be defrayed. The desire of the management is to make the charges to the seller low enough to just cover expenses. The undertaking is to be conducted entirely for the benefit of the members of the association. If you have one or more horses that you would like to enter for the proposed sale, kindly advise me at once, when entry forms and other information will be sent you."

This seems to be a move in the right direction. Once the horse industry can be placed in such a position that a periodical cash market exists for horses of all marketable classes and prices are encouraging to breeders, an impetus should be given this industry which ought to place it in the front ranks. The light and medium heavy horse can be produced on the western plains to perfection and at a minimum of cost, in fact, at such a low cost that other countries cannot hope to successfully compete against the Territories in this branch of stockraising. The only obstacle to the development of the extensive breeding of such horses is the lack of a market. The proposed sale should overcome this.

Western horsemen will not have to look far afield for buyers if this sale is successfully carried out. Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be found to buy readily, particularly horses of a certain degree of weight. Ontario dealers will also patronize the sale in the hope of picking up likely looking saddle and carriage horses. The Nor'-West Farmer congratulates the breeders of the West upon their enterprise and will do its part to push the undertaking ahead. The proposed sale will fill a long felt want and the buying as well as the producing section of the community is interested in the matter.



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

other not. The pig being fed "International Stock Food," shortly after using it, made a gain of one pound per day over the other and gradually went up till there was a gain of over two pounds per day. Have also tested it upon our horses while doing heavy work, milch cows and calves, and can fairly and honestly say that I do not want, and don't think I could get any better stock food. One of our mares got cut badly by being thrown out of the horse-power while threshing. We at once applied your "Silver Pine Healing Oil" with the best of results. Any man who keeps stock should have it on hand always. In fact, I cannot say too much in recommendation of your goods that I have tested. I remain,

Very truly yours,
JNO. T. PAYNE.

We Have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

Wagon "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 650 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our World Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56 1/4 and Directum 2:05 1/4; to our Young Stallions, Bacon Mares, Colts, Work Horses, Cattle and Hogs. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is Prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and Won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases their appetite and Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human system. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your Own Food at every meal. Salt is a stomachic and worm medicine, Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these Medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in any case of failure. It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations. No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so Must be an Ignoramus or a Falsifier.

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WE WILL MAIL ONE COPY OF THIS BOOK TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, With Postage Prepaid, If You Will Write Us At Once, Letter or Postal card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

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Address At Once.... **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.**
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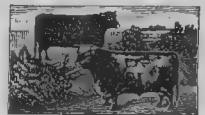
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New Zealand's Meat Shops.

The agricultural products of Canada, particularly of Western Canada, are of such a quality that they need fear no competition on fair grounds in the markets of the world. The scheme lately propounded by Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, would, if carried into effect, to a certain extent disorganize the colonial meat trade and by cutting out the middle man, have a tendency to lower prices to the consumer, which might mean a general reduction in the prices of colonial meats, to meet which Canada and the Australian colonies would also be forced into the retail meat business in Great Britain. Mr. Seddon's proposal is startling, though interesting.

The editor of the "Express," a half-penny morning paper that has distinguished itself for the singular inaptness of all its incursions into meat matters, drew from Mr. Seddon some time ago the following cabled exposition of the intentions of the New Zealand government with regard to the opening up and running of government meat shops in the United Kingdom:

"The New Zealand government proposes to buy meat in the colony, to brand it, and ship it direct to a commissioner in the United Kingdom. The government will also establish meat emporiums in the big manufacturing centres in the United Kingdom, appoint managers to conduct the business, and will sell the meat at a price simply to cover the cost. This meat will be thawed and handled in accordance with the latest methods."

Rumors had reached people interested in New Zealand produce, made in London as to a surprise in store, but it is safe to state that they were not prepared for Mr. Seddon's cable.

A gentleman by the name of W. C. Cameron who had had some experience in handling New Zealand meat by retail in Manchester, and who afterwards accepted a position in the Agent General's office of that colony, is credited with fathering the idea. The main object of the proposal is to capture the trade of the well-to-do middle class, the most important in British society. The government would open up retail shops in every place of importance in England on a par with the average shop where home-grown meat is now sold, where the meat, after being carefully defrosted, would be offered for sale at such a price as to defy competition.

The great body of retailers of colonial meat object in strong terms to Mr. Seddon's meat shops, where meat is to be sold at cost price, and they say that if the scheme is carried out they will, wherever possible, transfer their custom to the Argentine houses. If it is the intention to enter into competition with the retailers of frozen meat who buy New Zealand mutton and lamb, such policy would be reckless and cruel, and would, undoubtedly, be suicidal, for these men would at once go off to the Plate meat, which has so much improved in quality of late years. On the whole, the shop scheme is bound to antagonize the trade, which, at least during the continuance of the selling at cost experiment, stands to be hard hit by Mr. Seddon. At a meeting of the Manchester and District Meat Retailers' Association the following resolution was passed:

"As this action will be the means of a struggle between the large producing firms of South America, Australia, the United States, Canada, and other countries, and ruin to meat retailers of this country, we, the members of this Association, pledge ourselves to discontinue the sale of all New Zealand meat whatsoever in event of the New Zealand government carrying out this scheme."

One of the many objections to the scheme is that the buying rates for New Zealand mutton locally will be unduly inflated, so introducing a disagreeable element of disturbance into the meat trade. Mr. Seddon's action will probably lead to a curtailed wholesale business in New Zealand meat in England, and a low range of values, as retailers will not buy their usual quantity, and will insist on buying low, in view of Mr. Seddon's "cost price."

One very important point in connection with getting the well-to-do class to buy New Zealand mutton and ousting the home producer is the serious falling-off in quality of Canterbury mutton noticeable of late years. Mr. Seddon's action can only be justified on the assumption that he has an article to sell the British public equal to home-grown mutton; but all experts in New Zealand mutton agree that the present exports are nothing like as good quality as the mutton of ten years ago.

To produce any results New Zealand must be prepared to go into the meat business right royally; she must start hundreds of "emporiums," and she must ship the state meat direct to Liverpool, Cardiff, Manchester, Hull, and other ports. It would seem as if the New Zealand government would be likely to get out of their depth in any such utopian undertaking of these dimensions.

There is another factor to be considered. Mr. Seddon can't run a shop in New Zealand meat lines only; he must, in addition, to meet the demands of his customers, get chilled beef from Armour's, veal from Holland's, pork and sundries from other sources. He cannot confine himself to colonial meat. The Americans sell colonial meat to their customers. If Mr. Seddon thinks that he can run a shop on the definite lines of frozen mutton, lamb, and beef, he is mistaken. Such being the case, it is clear that if the scheme is finally worked out there is a danger of New Zealand money being spent to help the Canadian, American, and other wholesale people who will supply them with the lines referred to.

What will "cost price" work out at? After all expenses are paid, including commissioner's and manager's salaries, freight, prime cost, etc., will it be much below the retailers' vending rates, which include their profits? It is well known, of course, that the government has to pay through the nose, and to successfully start and maintain New Zealand government emporiums in England on a sound basis, without too much leakage, requires genius.

If this scheme is carried out on a small scale, just the opening up of a few shops, the effect—beyond disturbing for the time the New Zealand markets—will be quite ineffective outside the trifling circles selected for the experiment. Should, however, an attempt be made to change the system under which New Zealand meat is handled, the damage to the existing interests will, of course, be greater. The buyer will be hit hard. Prices in the colony will be too high for him and in England too low. The whole trade then will probably unite to crush this ill-advised scheme in order to protect itself, and in the contest it is likely that the enterprise may go to the wall. Consumers will benefit, a certain amount of the advertising will certainly have been effected, very expensively, and in a short time the status quo will be restored, and Mr. Seddon's experiment relegated to the records of commercial curiosities.

It is said that 85 per cent. of our common weeds are readily eaten by sheep.

It is not often that the mouth of a cattle beast is examined to settle the question as to its age; yet at the recent International at Chicago a pen of 15 Aberdeen-Angus steers were turned out of the championship contest as the result of such an examination. The steers were entered as being over two years and under three, but a protest was filed against them on account of age, and the official veterinarian examined their mouths and found that a couple of them were about four years old.

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Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

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We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prize winners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

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THROUGHOUT CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

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Money to Lend.

The Corporation has a large amount of Trust and other Funds to lend on improved farm property at lowest current rates of interest. Correspondence is invited.

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TO THOSE ABOUT TO BUILD

Do you realize the possibilities of "METAL WALLS and CEILINGS"?

When they are put up, they can't crack—"sag"—or fall—as plaster often does.

They are absolutely FIREPROOF. Being fireproof, they prevent flames from spreading from room to room, thus saving the entire house from burning.

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Nothing else is so artistic, and at the same time so durable and hygienic.

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Easily and comfortably without sickness by taking

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Black Leg Vaccine

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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Canadian Hereford Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held in Guelph on the 9th ult. The report of Secretary Wade drew attention to the healthy tone of recent Hereford sales and mentioned with regret the fact that not sufficient support had been received from Canadian Hereford breeders at large to warrant the association in distributing amongst the different fairs the amount of prize money which was necessary to make the breed thoroughly popular. The American Hereford Association was in a much better position in this respect. Referring to registrations the secretary's report says:

"We have recorded 385 pedigrees and 477 transfers during the last year, and we have at present 329 males and about 383 females, or a total of 712 pedigrees, for our third volume of the Canadian Hereford Herd Book."

The financial statement showed a balance on hand of over \$500.

Grants of \$200 were voted for prizes at each one of the following fairs in 1904: Winnipeg, Calgary and Toronto.

Among the list of vice-presidents for the provinces are: For Manitoba, J. Sharman, Winnipeg; for Assiniboia, R. Sinton, Regina; for Alberta, O. Palmer, Lacombe. John Wallace, of Cartwright, Man., was elected a director. J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man., was appointed as a delegate upon the Winnipeg Fair Board.

The Big Combination Shorthorn Sale.

We have been favored by a copy of the catalogue of the combination Shorthorn sale which will be held in the sale pavilion at the stock yards at Hamilton, Ont., on the 20th inst. The pedigrees of 64 animals are given, and judging from the information furnished it is pretty safe to conclude that the reputation of the seven well-known breeders who have combined to get together this splendid offering will not be discounted on account of the quality and value of the stock which will be presented. The names of the contributors are H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.; Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Geo. Amos, Moffatt, Ont.; Allin Bros., Oshawa, Ont.; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.

The terms of the sale will be cash. Cattle will be loaded on cars free of charge.

In our last issue we took occasion to make reference to the individual offerings of five of the breeders. We may now draw attention to the stock being put in by the other two breeders, W. D. Flatt and Capt. Robson.

The offering of W. D. Flatt includes 24 animals, the largest number from the stables of any one of these breeders. There are 17 females and 7 bulls. With the exception of a couple of the females, all are imported. One of this pair was bred in Ontario and the other in the U. S., being a distinguished prize winner at a number of the leading state fairs and having also been placed at the Chicago International. One of the females was calved in 1899 and one in 1900; all the others in 1901 and 1902. The imported heifers have come from some of the best breeders in Scotland, quite a number of them from the herd of John Marr. It is impossible for us to make reference to the merit of each one, but from descriptions given by Mr. Flatt we may say that it is evident that the very best of breeding is accompanied by individual character and value. Five of the bulls are imported and two Ontario bred. One was calved in 1901, four in 1902 and two in 1903. Some will be in moderate condition, but the assurance is given that they are all good enough to head the best herds. One of the Ontario bred bulls was winner of the 1st prize at Toronto in 1903; the other is by Spicy Marquis and out

Carnefac

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W. R. GRAHAM, B. S. A.,
Manager & Lecturer.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT,
Ontario Agricultural College.
GUELPH, CANADA, Oct. 8th, 1903.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,
Toronto.

Gentlemen,—
I have been using your Poultry Food for about four months and must say it is the best food as a tonic that I have ever used.
I have no hesitation in recommending it to poultrymen where they want a food for keeping birds in fine condition.
Yours truly,
W. R. GRAHAM.

We cannot use stronger words than Prof. Graham's.
"Keeping birds in fine condition" means keeping them in fine condition to lay eggs, and that's what you're keeping them for. Carnefac Poultry Food and Stock Food at any dealers.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., WINNIPEG and TORONTO.

of Mr. Flatt's valuable prize winning cow, Kirklevington Bloom. A brother of Proud Gift, one of the yearling imported bulls, sold in Argentina for \$2,375.

Capt. Robson sends up four females, two of them bred in 1899 and two in 1902. One of the latter was winner of second place at the Western Fair at London. They all possess pedigrees with plenty of good Scotch blood and should make good investments for anyone desiring reliable and valuable breeding stock.

James Churchill, V.S., Regina, Assa., is offering the Thoroughbred stallion, Rothervale, for sale. See advt. in this issue.

Alex Morrison, Homewood, Man., has bought a pair of imported Clydesdale mares from Galbraith & Sons, Brandon.

E. A. August, Bates, Man., has sold his three-year-old Clyde stallion, Eastland Pride, to a syndicate of farmers in the Sperling district.

J. D. McGregor, Brandon, has brought in a carload of Polled Angus cattle from the International stock sale at Chicago. Cattlemen are unanimously of the opinion that they are the finest lot of cattle of that breed ever brought into Brandon.

Rigby & Johnstone, Headingly, Man., certainly think The Farmer is "IT" as an advertising medium. They have disposed of a large bunch of their Yorkshires, some going to Cardston, Edmonton and other points in the Territories.

S. J. Thompson, V. S., who for a number of years past has occupied the responsible position of provincial veterinarian for Manitoba, has handed in his resignation. He has been in the service of the government under the Greenway, Macdonald and Roblin administrations and has at all times proven a very faithful and honored official. His reason for resigning is that he is desirous of devoting all his time to his farm at St. James.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the well known breeder, Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man. Mr. Kitson was one of the early settlers in his district, and has always been highly thought of on account of his intelligence and honesty. Being for many years a member of the breeders' associations, and doing a considerable business as a raiser and seller of pure bred swine and poultry, he has become very widely known amongst the farmers of the West.

Hon. Walter Clifford, whose farm of 2,000 acres adjoins the town of Austin, Man., has lately made an important addition to his herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle by the purchase of five head from the herd of John Richards, of Bideford, P. E. Island. Among them is the fine imported bull Volodyoski, 57139, a sweepstakes winner at Toronto, and the imported cow Stumpie 12th of Skegby. Both of the above were prize winners in Scotland.

John Ramsay, Priddis, Alta., in sending us a change of advt., says: "My stock are all doing well this winter. I have a grand lot of calves from Loyalty (imp.), the best I ever had. The two bulls I offer for sale are good strong animals; the red one is an extra smooth, well developed bull and should do some one good. The cow and heifers I offer are just in good breeding condition. Some of them are due to calve early in spring."

Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man.: "I have made the following sales: To John T. Hutchinson, of Hayfield, Lily Banks, one year old, sired by Banks o'Don (imp.), dam Maggie Barnampton 5th, by Aberdeen 2nd; Lady Windsor, by Aberdeen 2nd; dam Lady Windsor, by Windsor (imp.); White Rose, by Banks o'Don, dam Rose of Hayfield, by Aberdeen 2nd; Coral's Beauty, roan, by Banks o'Don, dam Coral, by Golden Crown (imp.). To Geo. Clark, Hayfield, I have sold the young bull, Bonny Banks, by Banks o'Don, dam Coral, by Golden Crown. I have a number of bulls from one to two years."

The 19th volume of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book has just been issued by the secretary, Hy. Wade, Toronto. It contains the pedigrees of 4,797 bulls and 5,647 females, or a total of 10,960. There is an increase of 1,793 registrations over the previous year, and so far as numbers is concerned the present is the largest volume yet issued. In the division for imported animals there appear the pedigrees of 84 imported bulls and 428 imported females, the largest number of female importations to be recorded in one issue. In the 19 volumes now published there is a total of 45,234 bulls and 53,994 females, or a grand total of 99,228 pedigrees. The membership of the Association is divided among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 1,318; Manitoba, 259; Assiniboia, 63; Alberta, 59; Saskatchewan, 15; British Columbia, 12; Quebec, 26; Nova Scotia, 17; New Brunswick, 4; Prince Edward Island, 11. It is interesting to note that Manitoba and the Territories now possess about 23 per cent. of the membership of the Canadian Shorthorn breeders and that they supply 107 out of the total increase of 291, as compared with the volume for 1902.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man., send us the following notes on the horses recently brought to their stables at Brandon: "We have just made another shipment of stallions to our Manitoba establishment, this being the fourth carload sent there since September. Included in this new lot is the great Clydesdale horse, Woodend Gartly, considered by many good judges the best and most valuable Clydesdale horse shown at the recent International show. Woodend Gartly took second prize in the aged class and Robert Ness, the judge, stated that had he been shown in higher flesh he would have placed him first. He won many honors in Scotland, including first prize at Kilmarnock, Stirling and elsewhere. Although only six years old, he has already acquired a great reputation as a sire. One of his sons won first prize in a strong class of two-year-old colts at the International and what is said to be the best yearling filly in Ontario is one of his daughters. Blacon Kenneth is another grand horse in this shipment, weighing considerably over a ton, and yet with action like a roadster. This is one of the very best draft stallions and best sires in America. He has to his credit first prize at the Illinois state fair and second at the Highland show, Scotland. Another grand dark brown four-year-old by the Royal champion, Macara, out of a Cedric bred mare, completes the list of Clydesdales. A magnificent imported black Percheron stallion named Tampin, weighing 1,960 lbs. at 30 months old, is one of the largest and most handsome of the breed that ever came to Brandon. The three-year-old chestnut Hackney stallion, named Gay Pioneer, winner of second prize at the recent International, is also included. This horse is 16 hands high and a bold, free, all-round mover of rare quality and style. He is bred by the same party and is of the same strain of blood as the 4,000 guinea Langton Performer. Intending buyers of draft or coach horses should not fail to visit Brandon without delay, or communicate with our manager, James Smith. The best horses are being picked up promptly."



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Strained,
Puffy Ankles

without removing the hair or laying the horse up. Does the work well. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.
Springfield, Mass.
T. J. MAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Agents for Canada.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Swamp Fever?

W. W. B., Oak River, Man.: "Two years ago I had a horse, seven years old, which got quite dull, failed in flesh and swelled all along the belly. His eyes became a blue color and he got very weak till he died. Another mare, seven years old, in fine condition, began to lose her appetite and failed rapidly. I took her to a vet. and he said he could not find anything wrong. He said there was no fever about her and that she had just got off her feed, and he gave me some condition powder, which did not do her any good. Then she began to swell all along the belly and her head all swelled up and a yellowish matter came from her nose and mouth. She seemed to die without any pain. Now we have a mare 10 years old and in good flesh, but she seems dull and occasionally passes large worms. Her eyes are of the same blue color. We have been treating her for swamp fever, following the treatment given in your issue of Nov. 5. Do you think they have all had swamp fever, or had they different troubles?"

Answer.—This may be a case of swamp fever, but without any other symptoms than those mentioned to go upon it is impossible to decide. However, there is no doubt that the mare is suffering from the presence of worms, and we would advise you to give the treatment for worms described in the Nov. 5th issue.

Carpitis.

N. E. D., Napinka, Man.: "I have a general purpose mare eight years old, weight about 1,200 lbs. She has rather thin hoofs and she toes in a little on front feet. I got her shod in the fall and used her on the grain wagon till threshing was done, then I put her on the plow. Shortly after I started plowing I thought she seemed a little stiff on the right front foot, especially when she was turning short and when she was coming out of the stable in the morning. I thought it was on account of the shoes being on too long, so I took them off just when it froze up. She stood in the stable a couple of weeks and appeared all right, so I started to drive her a little. There seemed to be nothing the matter with her while driving, but she would keep that foot a little ahead of the other, and when she would first get up after resting she would hold the foot up off the ground and out to the front, but when moved around a little appeared all right. If her foot was held up for a while to examine it she did not care to put her weight on it. I took her to the blacksmith. He put shoes on again and said there was nothing wrong with the foot, but thought it was a sprain. Shoeing seemed to make her worse, so I took them off and she seemed all right, so I have been driving her a little. To-day I went to drive her through a snow bank. She tried to get around it, but could not do so; so she raised the foot up and partially carried the leg as though it was stiff clear up to the shoulder. After she got through the snow, she could, if watched very closely, be noticed to limp a little. This is a very valuable beast."

Answer.—The symptoms indicate the knee and not the foot as the seat of the lameness, and we would advise a smart blister around the joint, repeated in two weeks. Let the mare lie idle.

To Spay Heifers.

O. U., Ellisboro, Assa.: "How are heifers spayed, and what time of year is best for the operation?"

Answer.—Provide the following instruments—a sharp scalpel, artery forceps, ecraseur, suture needle and silk; also a pail of corrosive sublimate solution 1 to 1,000 for the hands, and a tray of carbolic solution 1 to 30 for the instruments. Throw the heifer on the right side and have the left hind leg drawn backward. Clip the hair from the side between the point of the hip and the last rib, and wash the part clean first with soap and water, then with the sublimate solution. Make the incision half-way between hip and rib, beginning an inch or two from the short ribs and extending downwards five or six inches. After cutting through the skin with the knife, some operators prefer to go the rest of the way with the hand only, dividing the fibres of the muscles with the fingers. Before doing this the hands should be washed and bathed in the sublimate solution. Any bleeding vessels should be stopped before penetrating the abdomen. Then pass the hand into the wound, feel for the ovary and when found, pass the chain of the ecraseur around and remove it, being careful not to allow it to drop into the abdomen. The other is found and removed in the same way. Now sprinkle a little iodoform on the torn edges of the muscle and allow them to come together, and next suture (sew) the skin wound with the silk. It is unnecessary to sew the muscles together. Sprinkle a little more iodoform on the wound, or smear it with tar and allow the heifer to get up. A good operator will perform the operation in less time than it has taken to describe.

Injured Hock.

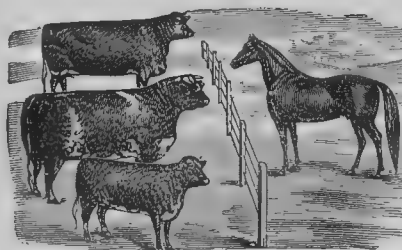
G. C., Medicine Hat, Assa.: "I have a filly that last spring cut the front part of her hock joint on a barbed wire fence. It has been running pus out of both sides, but the discharge has stopped now. It is thick on the inside yet, and the joint is stiff. She cannot put any weight on it. There has been proud flesh on the sore, but that is nearly healed up now. The filly is in a sling and when we let her down she cannot get up herself."

Answer.—You have evidently had your hands full nursing this filly, and it will be a pity after all your trouble if she does not get all right again. But the long-continued discharge of pus, and the present stiffness and inability to use the joint indicate that the bones of the joint itself have been inflamed and very likely grown together into a solid mass. When this process (ankylosis) takes place, the pain may disappear after a time, but the stiffness remains and the animal is always lame. This is what we should expect in this case, but as it is a female, it may be worth while to keep her for breeding purposes. Bathe the joint with hot water twice a day and afterwards rub in a little ointment of mercury. As soon as pain and tenderness have gone, apply a blister.

Pin Worms.

Puzzled One, Oak Lake, Man.: "I have a 5-year-old horse which is badly troubled with small worms 1½ to 2 inches long, white and pointed. I have treated him with turpentine and oil three times, also International Worm Powders, but it seems with no success. They expel some, but whether you are treating him or not he seems to pass about as many and as I look through your paper you seem to give different remedies. He is always rubbing his tail and has in this way lifted two or three doors off their hinges."

Answer.—The reason you have had no success in treating this case is that you have been giving your medicine by the mouth when it should have been injected into the bowel. These short worms inhabit the last portion of the bowel, and remedies given by the mouth are too much diluted by the time they reach the worms to have any effect on them. Take two drachms of aloes, dissolve in a pint of hot water and inject it into the bowel. Repeat every night for a week.



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A Lame Mare.

D. O., Manitou, Man.: "I have a mare which is lame in the front leg. Last October she was a little lame on taking her out of the stable. She was then working on the plow—walking on the plowed land. This went on until the land froze up. I then hitched to the wagon and went to market, a distance of 9 miles. She went out as usual, but got worse upon letting her stand to feed. She came out of the stable very stiff and lame, but got better as she went homeward. The next morning she could hardly get out of the stable. She was lame and so stiff she could not get her foot more than four inches past the other foot. She would lift her foot all right, not dragging it, but was unable to bring it forward. She seems to get all right when standing in the stable, but when put at work she will get as bad as ever."

Answer.—Take the point of the shoulder for the centre and blister a space as large as a dinner plate, first clipping off the hair and then rubbing in well the following blister: Cantharides two drachms, oil of turpentine two drachms, vaseline one and a half ounces. Then tie the mare so that she cannot bite or rub the part and twenty-four hours later wash off the blister and smear the part with vaseline. The symptoms point to lameness in the shoulder where the tendon of the biceps muscle passes over the bone. Repeat the blister in two weeks and rest the mare for quite a long time.

Breath of a Stallion.

Sigma, Penhold, Alta.: "I am told that if a gelding is regularly worked with a stallion, the former will fall off in condition, owing to the breath of a stallion being objectionable to a gelding. Is there any foundation for this idea?"

Answer.—This popular superstition is perhaps founded on the fact that most stallions object to the presence of geldings near them, and some stallions will attack a gelding whenever they get a chance. It may be that fear of the stallion is the cause of the gelding losing flesh, as there is no evidence to show that the breath of a stallion is different from that of other horses, or if so that it has any injurious effect.

Probably Lice.

Subscriber, Saskatoon, Sask.: "My horses seem to be troubled with some disease of the skin. I cannot find any lice on them or do not notice any worms. Whenever they get out they will rub against fences or anything they can get against and the same in the stable, and will bite themselves. They keep in fair order, but their hair is not very sleek. They seem to be worst above the tail."

Answer.—Take another look and you will probably find lice.

Chronic Cough.

A. R., Nina, N.D.: "What would you prescribe for my team which contracted a cold during the storm of Sept. 12 and which settled with an occasional cough?"

Answer.—Take of pot. iodide four ounces, fluid ext. of digitalis two ounces, glycerine two ounces, water sufficient to make a sixteen-ounce mixture. Give a tablespoonful to each horse three times a day.

Fails to Breed.

O. H., Crystal City, Man.: "Have a healthy Tamworth sow in fair condition which had a litter of pigs last March. I have mated her several times since to four different hogs but she will not breed."

Answer.—There are so many different causes for failure to breed that it is impossible to decide from your letter just what is the matter with your sow. The most probable cause is too much fat and too little exercise, and before resorting to drug treatment it would be wise to reduce the feed, avoiding starchy food as much as possible, and turn her out to run about in fine weather.

Sweats in Stable.

E. E. E., Myrtle, Man.: "I have a horse weighing about 1,550 lbs. I feed him barley chop and bran and he seems to sweat in the stable. I think he has a large kind of worms. I saw a worm about 4 inches long in his manure and would like to know how to rid him of both ailments."

Answer.—This is a sign either of want of ventilation in the stable or that the horse's system is out of order. The presence of large worms in the intestines would be a cause of this and you should treat him for them. See prescription for this in Nov. 5 issue.

Spinal Meningitis.

Stock Owner, Napinka, Man.: "I have a seven year old cow which has raised five calves. On July 11 last she gave birth to a smart calf. She had been out on grass and getting chop until she calved. I brought her and calf in and next morning I went to turn her out and she could hardly get out of the stable. She went outside of the door and lay down. She lay there three days. I thought I would lose her. I rolled her on a stone boat and drew her in to the stable. She lay there moaning for several days. She was very weak. I made a sling and held her up a while every day until she could stand, but she lost power of her nigh shoulder or leg and she can hardly get around."

Answer.—This is a disease of the coverings of the spinal cord causing paralysis. Your cow has done well to recover as far as she has done and with care you may get her round completely. Give her a teaspoonful of powdered nuxvomica and one drachm of pot. iodide twice daily. Rub the affected leg twice daily with some stimulating liniment and feed the cow well.

Intestinal Catarrh.

J. M., Ogilvie, Man.: "I have a mare four years old in the spring. She takes sick about every two weeks and passes watery fluid manure. This fluid manure comes in small quantities and she spreads her hind legs apart. She stands and looks round at her side and lies down and seems to be in great pain. I gave her one pint of oil and four tablespoonfuls of turpentine and she got all right again for a while. She is out in the day running at the straw stacks. I have been treating her for indigestion by feeding her the indigestion powder prescribed in the Nov. 20th issue of The Nor'-West Farmer. She is sick to-night again. She has never been worked and she is in good condition and looks well."

Answer.—You are making a mistake in allowing this mare to feed at the straw stacks. The coarse, rough straw is irritating to her bowels in their present condition of catarrh and she should not be allowed to eat it. Put her on upland hay and oats with a tablespoonful of the following twice daily in the feed:—Powdered sulphate of soda one pound, common salt one pound, soda bicarb. two ounces. Mix. Dose, one tablespoonful.

Nasal Discharge.

H.S., Osler, Sask.: "I have a mare six years old which had distemper last spring. She has had a discharge from the nose since. She has a lump under the jaw that discharges a little. Her hair has become curly this fall and she is losing in flesh. 2. I have another mare 8 years old which has a ringbone. The vet. saw her last summer. He gave me a blister and I applied it twice, but it did her no good. I took her back again and he said he could do nothing more for her."

Answer.—1. This is a chronic catarrh of the air passages of the head. Try the following: Fluid extract Hydrastis Canadensis half a pound. Dose one tablespoonful twice daily in a little water as a drench. If the mare will take it that way it may be sprinkled in the feed.

2. The ringbone should be "fired" as well as blistered. This offers the largest percentage of cures, but there are always some cases that are incurable.

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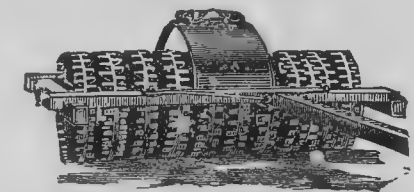
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Perhaps Tuberculosis.

J. T., Meadow Creek, Alta.:—"I have a skim-milk calf about 6 months old. He is not doing as well as he should. I am feeding half a quart of oats morning and night. Is this the best feed, or would chop do better? Would mixing a little flax with same help him any? Should I feed more oats or is half a quart sufficient? He has a slight cough, caused, I think, by indigestion from giving skim-milk taken from creameries and warmed."

Answer.—The symptoms of coughing and not thriving should raise a suspicion of tuberculosis, though they may arise from some other cause. You are feeding a ration that is deficient in digestible fat and you should add some boiled flax to it continuously, taking care to avoid scouring the calf. If he fails to improve on this diet, have the tuberculin test applied.

Acute Indigestion.

Subscriber, Pilot Mound, Man.:—"I had a four months old calf which was in good condition and was sucking the cow. The cow was in good condition and was feeding on straw and barley and speltz chop mixed. The calf was eating with the cow and began to scour. I kept it from the chop for a week, then I noticed it was a little dull. It started turning round and fell down; it lay kicking and bawling for about 20 minutes, and then died. What was the cause of death? It it contagious or how could it be prevented?"

Answer.—This calf was evidently too greedy for chop and ate too much, inducing diarrhoea and inflammation of the lining membrane of the intestines. You should have given it a dose of oil, and afterwards confined it to a fresh milk diet for some time. It is, of course, not infectious.

Haemorrhage from Urethra.

I. J. K., Broomhill, Man.:—"Can you inform me what is wrong with my calf? It is about seven months old. It looks alright, thrives pretty well and is in good order, but while making water the discharge appears to be half blood. It did not, to my knowledge, get hurt, as I had it stabled all the time. I do not know how long it has been that way."

Answer.—The cause of this is not apparent; probably an injury of some kind. Give a tablespoonful fld. ext. of hamamelis twice a day.

"Sweeny."

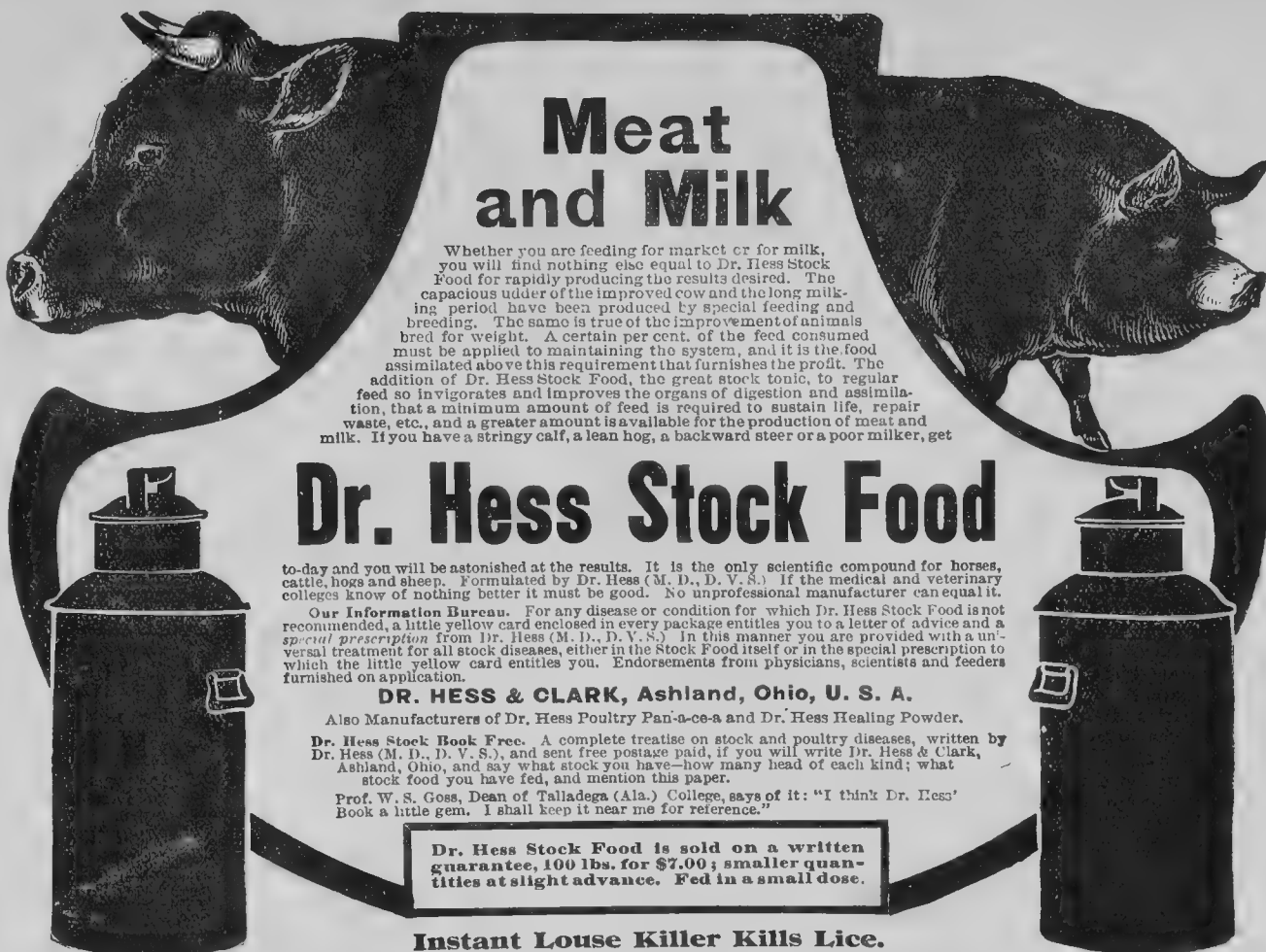
Subscriber, N.W.T.:—"I have a horse that is sweened on its near shoulder. I have blistered once, but it gets no better."

Answer.—"Sweeny" is often slow to recover and usually requires repeated blistering. If this does not cure the case you should have a seton inserted between the wasted muscle and the skin.

Swamp Fever.

S. W., Woodlea, Man.:—"Mare, seven years old in fall, began to lose flesh. I gave condition powders, but they did not do much good. She was able to work until one month ago. Now about every ten days she looks dull and is weak in the hind quarters. She staggers in her gait. Has not swelled in legs yet, but is drawn up at the flank and has a peculiar motion. Except at the time of these bad turns she looks and walks all right. Besides oat sheaves I am feeding two gallons of oats and one of boiled wheat screenings, with a bran mash sometimes; also giving the swamp fever powder prescribed in Nov. 5th issue, page 1121. I have been feeding this powder for two weeks, but do not see much improvement."

Answer.—You appear to have a case of swamp fever to deal with and must not be discouraged if you can see no improvement after two weeks' treatment. These cases are always slow to recover and treatment must be kept up for a considerable time. The mortality is very high, some observers say 80 per cent., and you may think yourself lucky if the mare pulls through.



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Flesh Diet for Sows.

A. E. Coxby, Sask.:—"I am feeding my brood sows some fresh meat. Some of my neighbors tell me this is not good for them, that it will cause them to eat their young pigs."

Answer.—There must be more of superstition than of common sense in this notion, for sows that have never tasted flesh will sometimes eat their young. As long as the ration is not entirely of flesh, there is no danger in feeding it.

Spavin of Long Standing.

A. G., Beresford, Man.:—"I have an old mare which was spavined some five or six years ago, or perhaps longer than that. I tried Kendall's Spavin Cure, but it did not kill the spavin. She is in good condition and feeling all right, only she goes very lame. Can the spavin be killed after being there so long, and do you advise having her fired? She is a good worker and I should like to get it cured if possible."

Answer.—The chances of curing a case of such long standing are not very good, but the operation of firing offers the best chance of success. The firing should be deep and after the operation the mare should have a long rest; three months is not too long.

Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia.

W. A., Grand Pointe, Man.:—"We have recently lost 8 young calves, about 5 months old. They are sick only about 24 hours; then they die. Some swell on one side of the neck. We cannot account for it unless the trouble is caused by poor hay, but our neighbors feed their calves on the same hay as we do, and they are not losing any of them."

Answer.—The "jaw-breaker" which we have written above your enquiry is the scientific name for a disease which has no common name and has only been accurately described lately. The symptoms you give are very meagre and not enough to warrant a positive opinion on the cases, but it would be wise to assume that you have an infectious disease of this kind to deal with, and take steps to prevent other animals from catching it. Remove your cattle to other premises and disinfect the ones they are now occupying. If any more contract the disease put them away from the others, and if they die, burn the carcasses, and all bedding, etc., that has been in contact with them.

Nasal Discharge.

Subscriber, Sardis, B.C.:—"A colt which is now a year and a half old, when nine days old swelled under the throat and discharged at the nose as though he had distemper. I blistered the throat and the swelling went away, leaving the glands apparently slightly thickened. It has at times continued to discharge a whitish thick matter from the nose. The colt is in good condition, eats heartily and breathes alright. The breath from nose sometimes smells like decayed matter."

Answer.—Your colt is suffering from chronic catarrh of the sinuses of the head. The sinuses are large hollow cavities formed in the bones of the head and lie between the roots of the last upper grinders and the centre of the forehead between the eyes. These sinuses are lined with mucous membrane just like the inside of the nostrils, and when healthy contain nothing but air. When affected with catarrh they fill up with mucus and matter, which becomes putrid and escapes at times through the nose. Medicines do not always cure this condition, and it is often necessary to make an opening into the sinus through the thin plate of bone and wash it out with antiseptic solutions. This, of course, can only be done by a surgeon. Try the following medicine, and if it fails to arrest the discharge take the colt to a V.S. Take of fluid extract of Hydrastis Canadensis two ounces. Dose one teaspoonful twice a day.

"Hoven."

F. J. T., Lamerton, Alta.:—"Lamb 8 months old was all right at night. In the morning it appeared bloated and seemed to be continually trying to vomit. We gave salts and ginger. It died inside of 24 hours. Had been fed hay, green-feed (sheaf oats) and half-pound of whole oats daily. Was this hoven?"

Answer.—This was a case of "hoven," or tympanites, caused by the fermentation of the food in the stomach and consequent distension with gas. Oil of turpentine is a good home remedy for this condition and will relieve in most cases if given in time, but where distension is very great the paunch should be tapped on the left side midway between the point of the hip and the last rib, using the instrument made for the purpose called a "trocar and cannula."

Swamp Fever?

S. A. M., Wolseley, Assa.:—"I have a twelve-year-old mare, which foaled last June. She has worked hard all summer and was well fed with oats and hay all through the summer. During harvest she was fed regularly with a sheaf of oats each meal, and during stacking she was fed with two sheaves each meal. I noticed from this time that her appetite began to fail her, and she began to grow thin and at the same time her front legs commenced to swell. I consulted the vet., and he told me that she had swamp fever, for which he gave me a dozen powders, giving her one powder a day. Her appetite increased a little, but that was all. Since a month ago her belly has swollen. It is keeping the same, and lately she failed in her appetite and seems to be very weak. Ever since she has been sick I have fed her daily with a gallon of boiled oats and bran mixed. I have also weaned her colt."

Answer.—Swamp fever cases usually feed well until they die, and the capricious appetite of this mare makes it possible that an error in diagnosis has been made. Try the following medicine: Iodide of potash two ounces, fl. ext. Nux vomica two drachms, tinc. of capsicum one ounce, water to make an eight ounce mixture. Dose, one tablespoonful twice daily. This may be poured into the mouth from a small bottle, but if the weakness is very marked it would be well to give it in a quart of ale. The swollen parts should be well rubbed twice daily, and if the mare can stand it a little walking exercise will do her good.

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Out of Condition.

Subscriber, Assa.:—"I brought a 1,400-lb. 9-year-old mare from Ontario last spring. She had distemper when I got here, and from its effects has still a lump on the side of her throat. I plowed with her about three weeks and had to quit, as she got too poor and weak to work. I put her out on grass all summer and fed her half a gallon of oats three times per day and a cup-full of boiled flaxseed morning and night in her oats. She never gained any in flesh, but got fairly strong. I had her served during the summer, but could not get her in foal, as she was always in season, and when she would start to walk or move about she would always void a considerable white mucous discharge. Since cold weather has set in I do not notice any discharge or signs of being in season. I started to work her about Nov. 1 and worked her six weeks. I fed her two gallons of oats per feed and she would have eaten more if given to her. She did not mend or fail any while at work. When eating she slabbars a great deal. When she eats half a gallon of oats there will be about one teacupful of water in her box after she has licked up all the oats, and when she eats two gallons of oats there will be about a quart of water in her box after the oats are licked up. She always looks very dull and sleepy. 2. I would also ask you to give me your opinion as to whether or not frozen wheat is good feed for horses and how much should be fed to equal a gallon of oats."

Answer.—1. The slobbering while eating indicates a faulty condition of the teeth and these should be attended to at once. There may be a broken or decayed molar tooth, or perhaps a rough, jagged condition of the edges that require smoothing down with the tooth rasp. In either case the animal would slobber when eating and swallow its food without masticating it sufficiently. This throws extra work upon the stomach and indigestion and faulty nutrition are the consequence.

2. Frozen wheat is not bad feed for horses if fed properly. A quart of dry wheat is enough for one feed, and should always be well boiled.

Heredity of Lumpy Jaw.

D. P., Alberta:—"Yearling bull started swelling in jaw. It was opened down to the bone with two right angle cuts. There was no matter in the lump. He was twice thoroughly treated with Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. After treatment it healed up and haired over. A small lump remains, but it has never broken or discharged. If bull is used, is he liable to transmit the disease to his offspring? As lumpy jaw is a cancerous disease, is it hereditary, as cancer in human beings? Treatment may stop growth, but possibly the disease remains in system. The bull is too wild to give internal treatment, as you so often advise. Is a cow with lumpy jaw liable to transmit it to her calves?"

Answer.—Lumpy jaw is not hereditary and there would be absolutely no danger in breeding from the bull in question. The disease is not cancer, but is caused by a germ which is widely spread over the prairie and is liable to attack any animal.

Carious Teeth.

W. F., Drinkwater, Assa.:—"I have a mare that has been failing for two months and about three weeks ago she began running at the left nostril, but not at the other one. It looks like pus and at times smells very badly. I thought at first it was a cold and did not do anything about it, but I just found some oat hulls come out with the discharge and concluded something else was the trouble."

Answer.—Your mare has a carious tooth in the upper jaw on the left side. The oat hulls you have noticed in the discharge from the nose have come from the mouth, through the hollow tooth, into what is called the maxillary sinus at the root of the tooth, and then escaped through the nose. You should take the mare to a veterinary surgeon and have the tooth removed.

Wire Cut.

R. M., Brandon, Man.:—"I have a two-year-old colt which got cut by barb wire between the fetlock and hock joint. The wire was wound once around its leg and still tight on the fence when I found it, cutting to the bone on the front and partly cutting the cord. It is two months since the accident, and it is not yet healed up, as every time the animal gets a chance it bites it. What is the best thing to put on to heal the wound? What can be done to diminish the scar? Is there any treatment that will bring the leg to its normal size? The colt is bred for a driver."

Answer.—The first step towards curing the colt is to prevent him from biting the wound. Put a halter on him and buckle a surcingle round him. Now take a round stick, such as a fork handle, long enough to reach from the surcingle between his front legs to the halter below his chin. Bore a hole at each end and attach the stick by a stout cord to the halter at one end and the surcingle at the other, allowing a little slack but not enough for him to reach his leg. Now for the wound. Wash it with soap and water, dry it, and paint it over with the following: Liq. antim. mur. half an ounce, tinct. myrrh two ounces. Apply with a feather. Repeat daily until cured. The scar will gradually diminish as the wound heals and the swelling should go after the colt is well enough to take exercise.

Injury to Leg.

A. E., Solsgirth, Man.:—"I have a 6-year-old mare which, with her mate, ran away with the sleighs about a month ago. It was just when the first snow fell, and the ground was very rough at the time, especially some plowing over which they ran. Two days after she was so lame that I could not use her. She walked or limped as if she was sweeneyed. I rubbed some Kendall's Spavin Cure on for the first week, and then I put a blister on and followed it up with another one ten days after, but without any effect."

Answer.—The first thing to do is to find out where the seat of the lameness is, and unless you can do so we would advise you to trust to time and rest to cure your mare rather than to blister her perhaps on the wrong place. Examine the leg by comparing it with the other to detect swelling or shrinking of the muscles, etc.; then pass your hand over every part of it, making pressure in likely places and watching for any sign of pain. Next take the foot up and bend each of the joints in turn, extend the leg forward and move it so as to draw the shoulder towards the body and then away from it. If you detect the injured part you should apply a blister, but otherwise let her alone or call in a veterinary surgeon.

Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia.

F. M. G., Morley, Alberta:—"1. Our calves are infected with what seems to be a new disease, which has proved to be very fatal. The head seems to be the only part affected, and the seat of the disease seems to be in the glands of, or around, the back of the animal's tongue. All of the lower part of head from throat to mouth swells to such an extent as to cause strangulation, from which the calf seems to die, after suffering about twenty-four hours. The calves have been watering at trough accessible to some colts having distemper. 2. Calf took sick. Only symptoms seemed to be a general weakness and labored breathing. I gave it a dose of Epsom salts and a little nitre mixed together. The calf died in about twelve hours. No swellings could be seen and no froth came from nostrils and mouth as in blackleg."

Answer.—Your calves appear to be affected with hæmorrhagic septicaemia, a disease which has only been recognized of late years, having previously been confounded with black leg and other diseases. It is characterized by symptoms such as you describe, usually attacks the throat and parts beneath the tongue from the chin to the neck. It is an infectious disease, caused by micro-organism and extremely fatal, the mor-

tality ranging from 50 to 80 per cent. Treatment is not usually successful. Some authorities advise making incisions into the swollen parts and bathing them with strong antiseptics. The slaughter of affected animals, with destruction of carcasses by burning, and subsequent disinfection of premises is

Thos. Childs, Lethbridge, Alta., writes, Dec. 5, 1903:—"The western farmer, willfully neglecting to take The Nor'-West Farmer, is remarkably short of one of two valuable commodities—common sense and money."

the surest way to get rid of it. Feed troughs; pails and mangers should be burned, and stables limewashed, using a quarter pound of chloride of lime to each gallon of wash.

2. This calf probably died from the same disease without showing the usual symptoms.

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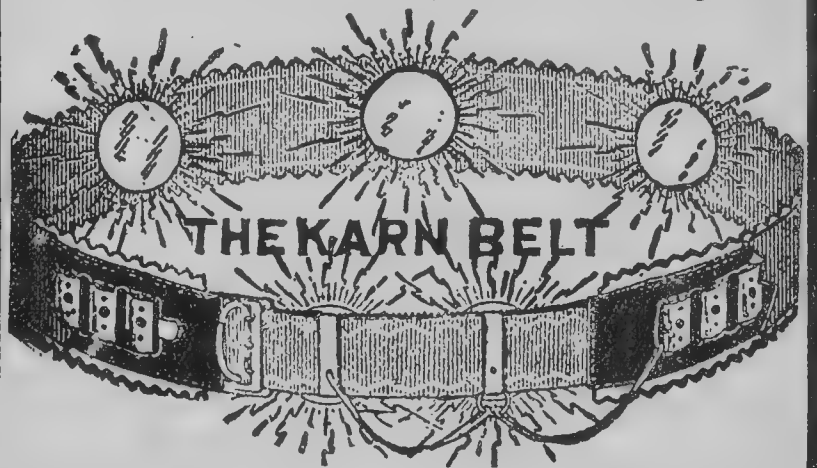
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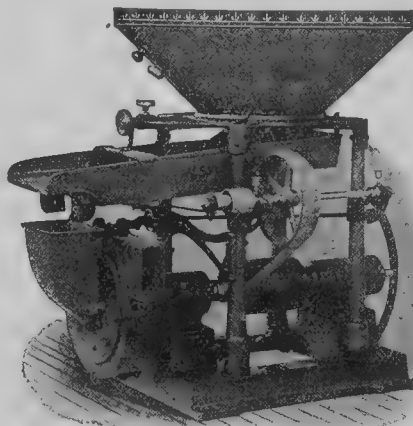


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The Farm Poultry Question Quaintly Put.

A gentleman by the name of A. L. Crosby who has evidently visited a number of farm poultry houses draws attention in a very entertaining manner to the fact that the house occupied by the poultry on the average farm leaves much to be desired by the hen, and that whatever good she contrives to do in the world is accomplished in spite of her surroundings and the lack of attention devoted to her. After our readers have ascertained how the "Lord of the Manor" cared for his hens and the way in which they were subsequently looked after by his "helpmeet," we hope that any hitherto neglectful ones will go down to their own hen houses, "chop the ice, break the bones, kill thousands upon thousands of lice" and give the birds a chance. They'll do the rest.

According to Mr. Crosby, the lord of the manor eateth eggs and chickens, and it came to pass that he wanted eggs for his breakfast, and he rose and went to the house where the hens dwell and searched diligently, and behold he findeth no eggs.

And he waxed wroth, and said unto his spouse many bitter words concerning those hens; yea, he uttered some words not found in the dictionary. And he desired his first-born to bring him his little hatchet, so that he might separate the heads of those hens from the bodies.

But his helpmeet said unto him: "Put up thy little hatchet, and explain why thou desirest to decapitate those hens."

And he said to his helpmeet: "Because of a truth they will not lay any eggs. And have I not given them much corn and oats, and have I not also lamed my back picking up bones and putting them in the house where they dwell, and did I not give them a large head of cabbage last month, and do I not break the ice in their trough once every day; and behold, when I require two eggs for my breakfast, verily, I can only find those made of china." And he spat on his whetstone and began to sharpen his little axe.

Now the wife of the lord of the manor was a woman who, having brains, had long been in the habit of using them, and she said, "Give unto me the care of these hens for the space of six months. I will pay thee for the corn and all manner of food they eat at the price it is sold at in the market place, and thou shalt pay me for all the eggs and all the chickens both fried and roasted that shall be eaten within thy gates."

And he answered and said unto her, "It shall be as thou sayest." (And he goeth into his sleeve and laugheth until the tears came and chased each other down his cheeks; and he sayeth to himself: "I have the old woman now.")

And it was now the month called January. Now when the woman went down to the house where the hens dwell and looked therein she beheld a sight which made her smile with an exceeding loud smile.

And this was the vision she beheld: On the floor were six large ankle bones of an ox and one skull of the gentle mule; on the wall, tethered with a rope, was a head of cabbage, and lo! it was so high up that the hens could not reach it without much flying. The water was verily a mass of ice and many small cavities therein testified to the manner in which the hens quenched their thirst. In a far corner there was a pile of grain which smelled badly, for it was even moldy.

Now when the woman had recovered from the effects of this panorama she called unto her first born and said unto him, "Johnnie, let us go shares in this 'biz'."

And Johnnie answered and said unto her, after the manner of those of his age, "You bet!"

Then she breaketh the ankle bones of the ox; she pulverizeth the head-piece of the mule; she cleaneth up the house and stoppeth up all the cracks; she removeth the nests and taketh down the roosts; she whitewashed the

inside of the house; she putteth the oil of kerosene upon the perches, and she slayeth the lice by the thousands, yea by tens of thousands did she slay them. She returneth the hens to the house and calleth upon the old man for some corn, and some oats, and some screenings of the wheat, and some meal of the corn, and some wheat called after the male deer, and she getteth several measures of each of these things. (And the lord of the manor when he had given these things to his helpmeet, put into a book the amount and the price thereof, and he taketh care that the price should not be too low, then he huggeth himself and sayeth to himself: "Aha! Eggs is eggs, and mine is the profit.")

About this time there arose in the west a demon called a blizzard, and he spreadeth himself all over the country round about where the lord of the manor dwelt. Now, when the blizzard prevails in any country the hens therein dwelling refuse to make deposits of eggs unless much has been done for their comfort, and the merchant who dealeth in the fruit of the hen sayeth unto his hired man: "William, it will be an 'eggsellent' idea to put up the price of eggs, for thereby we will increase our wealth." And William answered and said unto him: "Yea, verily, that will we do." And the price of eggs advanced fourfold.

Now the wife of the lord of the manor did give unto the hens much attention, and she fed them with corn and with oats and with the screenings of the wheat and the meal of the corn and the wheat called after the male deer, and the bones of the ox that she brake into small fragments, and the dust of the headpiece of the mule that she pulverized, and she saved the crumbs from the table; those gave she also, and used much good judgment in making ready feasts for the hens.

And it happened that about the twelfth day after she began to feed the hens the lord of the manor began once more to eat eggs for his breakfast, and whereas he formerly ate only two eggs, he now ate four, and their being more than enough eggs for his use, he ordereth his helpmeet to give also eggs unto his firstborn and unto all the rest of the children, and unto the man servant, and unto the maid servant, and unto the strangers within his gates.

But his wife sayeth unto him: "Nay, my lord, eggs are high in price and it were better to sell some, and I can take the money to buy garments for the children and a piece of sackcloth for my lord, for verily the time will soon come when he will need it."

And the lord of the manor looked down upon his spouse and said unto her: "Woman, do as I bid thee," and she did so, and lo! many eggs were consumed.

Now the woman did speak every week to the merchant who sold eggs and did ask him the price, and did also ask him the price of corn and other grains of the field, and she did neither buy nor sell. And the merchant did marvel greatly thereat.

About the fourth day of the third month there did march forth from the house where dwelt the hens a vast number of chickens; for the hens, after the manner of their kind, did sit on their eggs and did hatch from them chickens. And one of them strayeth far off into the field; the lord of the manor findeth it and taketh it to his wife saying, "Behold, where did this chick come from?"

And she answered and said unto him, "The hen did hatch it."

And straightway he thought of his own little hatchet and was sad; but he comforteth himself with the thought that there would soon be chickens, both fried and roasted, and it was even so.

And he ordereth his wife to give of them freely to all his household. But once again she said unto him: "Shall I not send some of these chickens to get the wherewithal to buy garments for the children, and a large piece of sackcloth for my lord?"

And he waxed wroth and said unto her, "I will pay unto thee the market price of all these chickens, according

to the covenant I made with thee." And she held her peace; for she was a wise woman.

Now when the harvest was ripe there came many hired men to gather in the crops, and they ate many chickens, so that there was hardly enough left for the winter store.

And the hired men said to one another, "Lo, we have struck it rich this time; for have we not heard that chickens are nearly worth their weight in silver?"

And it came to pass at the end of the sixth month the lord of the manor said unto his wife: "Now is the time come when we will balance the account with the hens."

And his wife goeth to an old pot (which was made for boiling tea, but being of great age, and having many cracks in it, she now used it as a place of safety for her writings) and bringeth forth a parchment on which were written various words and figures.

Then the lord of the manor taketh out his little book and showeth unto his wife how many measures of grain she had bought of him and the price thereof, and that she was indebted unto him to the amount of seventy-five dollars lawful money.

Then his wife said unto him: "Give me the price of a measure of corn, also of oats and of other grains that I have had of thee?" And he having done so she looketh over her parchment whereon she had marked the price of the merchant for those grains, and putting down some figures reduceth the amount of dollars to sixty and five which she showeth to the lord of the manor, and explaineth the matter unto him and sayeth unto him, "My lord is a just man and would not defraud his wife; behold this is the price of the merchant who keepeth the market at the place where the roads do cross."

And the lord of the manor said: "Let it be as thou wilt" (for he thought he was very safe).

Then the woman gathered herself up and with a voice of exceeding sweetness did tell unto the lord of the manor how many score of dozens of eggs they had consumed, and how many dozen of chickens they had eaten, both fried and roasted, and the price the merchant paid for the eggs and the chickens—and the price thereof was for the eggs from fifteen to thirty cents per dozen and when the blizzard arose in the land the price for the space of two weeks was forty cents.

And the price of chickens was from two to four dollars a dozen and the sum of the whole was just one hundred and twenty-five dollars more than the cost of the feed.

And the woman said "Pay unto me one hundred and twenty dollars, and take thou the five dollars and buy thyself a piece of sackcloth and I will furnish the ashes free." (For there was nothing mean about this woman.)

And the lord of the manor was stricken as with a palsy and the sweat rolled down upon his cheeks and he felt exceeding sick. And straightway he goeth out behind the barn and kicketh himself and sayeth unto himself, "Verily it is a good thing that I had my laugh early, for now there is no laugh in me."

"Oh, that I had been born a mule, for then I would have had the ears and the quickly moving hind legs to warn me that I was a mule. I will arise, go to the house and clothe myself in the sackcloth and the ashes. Selah."

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The Financial Side of Poultry Keeping on the Farm.

The growing each year of a few hundred acres of Red Fyfe is rather apt to turn the head of an ordinary man just a little. He may retain a pretty strong hold on practical and common-sense views upon most questions, but there are apt to be a few of the less prominent departments of his farm which will fail in receiving his very best attention. One of the branches of his farming economy which is pretty sure to be somewhat slighted is his poultry keeping. He looks upon poultry as a sort of necessary evil. He knows that a few eggs form a welcome addition to his wife's larder and that she sometimes sells a spare basketful or two and buys sugar and soap and gingham; but as to his poultry-keeping being a business proposition, just the same as wheat growing or horse raising—well that's a different question. He does not possess clear cut, businesslike views on the matter, but he makes it a point to talk as though he regarded hens as a nuisance and a detriment to really progressive farming. At least, they are scarcely worthy of the time and thought of an able-bodied man, although it may be all right for the "women folks" to potter about with them.

It would be an interesting experiment for our farmers during the coming year to undertake to run the flock upon a real business basis and just see what the actual year's outcome would be. We believe that if proper accommodation, care and study were given this branch of the farming a carefully kept account would prove a very great surprise.

poultry, and a detailed statement of the actual figures which represent his year's work, we have written Mr. Anderson, and have received the following letter:

MR. ANDERSON'S LETTER.

"As promised I enclose you the results of an experiment which we made with our hens. At the time (two years ago) we had 90 hens, since increased to 160. The test was for 12 months.

"The hens laid some eggs every month in the year, but the bulk of the eggs were laid from the beginning of March to the middle of July.

"Hens had the run of the barnyard during spring, summer and fall; then were confined for four months. But always had exercise in a roomy closed shed 70 x 18 ft., where the manure was wheeled from the stables, shed being cleaned out once a week.

"Their winter feed was wheat and boiled potatoes mixed with shorts until dry. It is a mistake to feed mashy, sloppy, thin cooked food to hens, or to anything else. Wheat stubbles were raked after harvest and the rakings kept to one side for the hens. They got a couple of forkfuls of this every morning in the winter. In the middle of the forenoon they got boiled feed four times a week, the forenoon meal on the other three days was oats and peas. In the West barley could be substituted for peas. At four in the afternoon we always feed wheat, about a good-sized handful to each hen. Sound, plump, well matured wheat is a much cheaper feed than shrunken, immature, shrivelled grain. In summer we fed a light feed twice a day of mixed dry grain.

"In winter their house was sprayed



FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL VICTOR AND MATES, OWNED BY G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN.

At the annual stockmen's convention in Winnipeg last February Duncan Anderson stated that he had at one time come to the conclusion that the poultry on his farm did not pay. As the summer season rolled round and the hens began to give a little trouble by invading the standing crops, the feeling that they were a nuisance was each year apt to grow upon him. At last he proposed to kill off the whole flock; but here his wife and daughters stepped in and asked that they might be allowed to take over the poultry for one year and ascertain by a carefully kept account just how they would pay. This arrangement was agreed upon; every loss and outlay incurred by the flock was debited against them and the proceeds of all the eggs and chickens was set to its credit. The profit from the year's work was a revelation, and showed to the owner in a very forcible way the advantage of keeping track of the profit and loss in connection with different lines of farm enterprise, rather than arriving at conclusions in the vague way which is so prevalent.

Mr. Anderson is not a poultry man, nor was he speaking to poultry men. He runs a farm in Ontario for the sake of the money he can make out of it, and he introduced this reference to his poultry keeping only to illustrate another point in his address. This fact makes his experience of greater value, especially as the experiment was undertaken with the belief that it would show the balance on the other side of the sheet.

In order to get fuller particulars in regard to his methods of handling

twice a month with a mixture of a teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid to a quart of coal oil. The house is whitewashed twice a year, and in summer sprayed once a month.

"The hens were Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Eggs were a fair size, eleven of them weighed a pound and a half, tested for weight a number of times during laying season. The hens were kept under good ordinary farm conditions. Following is the result:

INCOME.

90 hens layed 687 dozen eggs at 13 cents per dozen	\$89.31
70 pairs of chickens raised, valued at 40 cents per pair	28.00

Total earnings of flock ..\$117.31

EXPENDITURES.

30 bushels sound marketable wheat at 70 cents per bushel	21.00
26 bushels mixed grain for summer feeding, at 40 cents	10.40
6 bushels small potatoes, at 15 cents per bushel	.90
240 lbs. of shorts, at 80 cents per 100 lbs.	1.92
Loss of 5 hens at 25 cents each	1.25

Total feed and loss ..\$35.47

PROFITS FROM YEAR'S WORK.

Total income	\$117.31
Total feed and loss	35.47

Gain over cost of feed (not including labor) ..\$81.84

"This gain is equal to a little over 90 cents per hen."

Seal Brand Coffee

In 1-lb and 2-lb Cans

The King of Good Coffees

CHASE & SANBORN

Roup—Symptoms and Cure.

By James D. McRae, Burnside, Man.

Roup is one of the most destructive of poultry diseases. It generally begins with a cold, which may be brought about in numerous ways, as for example by roosting in damp quarters, cold draughts of air passing over them in their sleeping apartments, or living in damp quarters. These are the causes of colds, and colds are the foundations of roup.

This disease is strictly contagious, and every care must be taken to disinfect all quarters and to remove all infected fowls from the healthy ones in order to prevent further spreading of this disease, for if it once attacks birds which are placed with others and a remedy be not applied at once, it may sweep the entire flock.

hydrogen is used to great advantage in severe cases, if a limited amount is used. The fowls should be kept in clean dry quarters. Fowls not thus kept are subject to roup at all times, and when disease takes hold of them they are not able to withstand it. The remedies as prescribed here should be given until an entire cure is effected.

Ed. Note.—There is a good deal of valuable advice in the above article, although we think the writer does not make the distinction which should be made between simple catarrh and roup (or contagious catarrh). According to the best authorities which we have been able to consult, simple catarrh is really a severe form of cold, generally contracted through causes similar to those enumerated by Mr. McRae. Its manifestations are very similar to those which characterize roup. Strictly speaking it is not a contagious disease, although generally attacking a large number in the same flock at about the same time. The reason for this coincidental manifestation is that the birds have all been exposed to the same draft or other cold-giving influence at the same time. It also sometimes occurs that a period of damp or depressing weather may simultaneously bring an attack upon different flocks within the same district; thus giving additional ground for the supposition that the trouble has spread by contagion. Genuine roup manifests itself in two forms—catarrhal and diphtheritic. Its ravages are greatly aggravated by the causes which bring on simple catarrh or cold, but as its infection and spread are believed to be the work of a germ or parasite, it can scarcely be said to be induced by exposure to unfavorable climatic conditions, notwithstanding that practical poultrymen constantly speak of its being brought on in that way.

The remedies for either form are much the same. Some authorities recommend that in using the peroxide of hydrogen it be diluted with an equal quantity of water.

FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!
It's your turn to have some fun.
The funniest game ever invented is—
PANIC
It is positively the noisiest, funniest game of the day. 3 to 8 persons can play at once—learned in 3 minutes. Winnipeggers are going wild over Panic. 4000 sets sold in 6 weeks. Price only 25c. per set, postpaid; 5 sets for \$1.00.
Write to-day for it—
RUSSELL, LANG & Co., WINNIPEG.
Largest Importers of books in this country.

I have a lot of fine Barred Plymouth Rock Hens and Pullets that must be sold to make room. Write quick to A. E. SHETHER, Box 517, BRANDON, MAN.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

Pick of the season's hatching ready

for shipping now.

Correspondence solicited.

**VIRDEN DUCK YARDS,
MENLOVE & THICKENS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. F. C. MENLOVE)
VIRDEN, MAN.**

Agent for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders and Supplies.





Home Churning.

Cream of different ages should never be put into the churn without being previously mixed. It is a good plan, says a well-known dairy expert, to put all the cream intended for churning at one time into a jar at least twelve hours previously, and to stir it occasionally; by this means it reaches a uniform condition. The cream should be covered from the air by placing a piece of muslin over the jar, both to keep dust out of it and to prevent a thick crust from forming on the surface. When the proper degree of ripeness has been reached, the cream should be immediately churned, the churn being prepared in the following manner:—

PREPARATION OF CHURN.

First scald the churn with hot water, and then rinse it out with cold water, in order to reduce the temperature of the churn to within a few degrees of that which you have fixed upon for the cream. The churn should not be warmer than the cream, or more than 5 degrees colder.

PREPARATION OF CREAM.

Decide the temperature of the cream according to that of the surrounding air, allowing a difference of about 5 or 6 degs. between the cream and the air. Thus, if the air be 60 degs. the cream may be churned at 55 degs.; but in winter, when the temperature of the dairy may sometimes be very cold, this method cannot always be adopted, and cream may generally be churned at 60 degs. whenever the temperature of the dairy is below 52 degs.

It will be necessary to warm cream during the cold weather, and this is best done by placing the cream vessel into warm water, and gradually heating it to the point desired, being careful to stir all the time. In summer there is difficulty in keeping the temperature of cream low enough, and if found too warm, the cream vessel may be placed in a tub or cistern of cold water, and kept there all night.

TEMPERATURE.

The influence of temperature in the dairy is very important, and the quality of butter depends greatly upon its skilful regulation, for if cream is churned too long it is a long time in gathering into butter, and then the texture of it is destroyed by excessive friction whilst in the churn. On the other hand, if churned too warm, the butter will come too quickly, and in a soft and greasy condition.

As the temperature at which cream should be churned is largely influenced by the condition of the atmosphere at the time of churning, no fixed rules can be laid down; and every dairy manager will learn from experience the proper regulation of temperature; but a general rule may be observed to churn from 52 degs. to 58 degs. in summer, and from 58 degs. to 62 degs. in winter. Every dairy should have a correctly tested thermometer, which is invaluable for testing other instruments. The value of the thermometer is deservedly recognized in the modern dairy, and its intelligent use should be carefully taught and insisted upon, for no dairy work can be properly carried on without it. For general use, the ordinary floating-dairy thermometer is all that is required; and as this little instrument is both inexpensive and easily procured, it should be within the reach of every one. When the cream has been brought to the right temperature for churning, it should be strained through a canvas muslin in order to reduce it to a uniform condition; if too thick to strain, it may be thinned with a little water and well stirred for a few minutes. The cream now being prepared should be poured into the churn, which must not be overfilled. A revolving churn has a certain cream capacity, which is a little less than half what the churn will hold.

Dairying in Argentine Republic.

Argentina is undoubtedly a country of wonderful natural resources, and considering that this republic promises to become, or already is, our most formidable competitor in the British market, anything pertaining to her development is of peculiar interest to farmers and ranchers in the West. In discussing the subject of animal husbandry in Argentina, Herbert Gilson, vice-president of the Argentine Rural Society, states that men who are still young have seen a horse-hide vessel containing cream secured to a rough sled and dragged at breakneck speed over the Pampa. When the wild chase ended and the hide-vessel was opened, butter was revealed.

A few years ago a leading estanciero took up the trade of the dairy supply of Buenos Ayres. He erected buildings on his estate, and equipped them with separators, refrigerators and all the most modern appliances of dairy science; introduced milking herds, of which the Dutch Holstein and the Shorthorn were predominant breeds; opened numerous supply stores in the city, whose cool, white, tiled rooms speedily became popular with the man in the street; and in a year the Basque with his clattering cans and the street cow had faded into the past.

This was the beginning of the dairy trade. The drop in wool values, particularly in the strong crossbreds which constitute the bulk of the Argentine wool parcel, induced live stock breeders to give more attention to their herds of cattle. The outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease and its effects on the live stock trade, was a further incentive to the estanciero to study the profitability of dairy business. Central butter factories, receiving cream either by direct purchase or on the co-operative system, were established in many districts. In 1898, the production of butter barely exceeded the local consumption. In 1902, over 4,000 tons were exported, almost entirely to the United Kingdom. The importance of producing a uniform quality has made the farm dairy and churn give place to the central factory, and the result has been a corresponding improvement in the market value. In 1900, Argentine butter was sold at a price inferior to that obtained for the French, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and Australasian trade; to-day Argentine butter obtains a price second only to that of Denmark and Sweden.

At the present time the cows are entirely grass-fed on the natural pastures of the estancias. The calf is kept at foot and not weaned. From forty to fifty cows are allotted to each dairy hand. The average return per cow is estimated at 262 gallons of milk per annum, though that figure is one which may be expected to increase as the dairyman proceeds to throw out the poor milkers from his herd, and gets more conversant with the art of breeding for the dairy. The return of butter-fat is usually 4 per cent. Upon one estancia alone there are 8,000 cows milked daily, a number which probably constitutes the world's record.

What becomes of the skim milk? It is usually thrown away. The Argentine breeder knows all about pigs and the allied industries of the dairy trade, but the time is not yet ripe for their introduction. The estanciero is waiting for the pig men to come and there are few things more certain than that within a decade Argentina will be second only to the United States of America in the export of bacon, ham and dairy by-products.

The awakening of the dairy trade in Argentina promises to introduce new phases to the rural industries of that country. Mixed farming will be substituted for grass feeding live stock, and agriculture in certain zones will become a permanent feature of the new estancia. The rotation of crops, the use of manures, the whole economy of the farm will be evolved from the present homely practice of milking grass-fed cows, separating the cream, and throwing away the skim milk. Agricultural production will become more intense, and when it is remembered that anywhere within a 200 mile radius of the city of Buenos Ayres, the soil, climate, and rainfall are suitable for every branch of rural trade,

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

Experiment Station, Ga., Jan. 23, '02.

"The De Laval Separator will do all the manufacturers claim for it, and that will satisfy the most exacting."

PROF. H. J. WING.

Send for De Laval Catalogue

"Source of Good Butter"

"Be Your Own Judge"

Put the dairy end of your farming business on a paying basis in 1904 by purchasing a De Laval Separator.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

248 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

MONTREAL TORONTO PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

from bee-keeping and jam-making to breeding prime steers for the European market, the success awaiting these steps in agricultural industry ceases to be conjectural.

C. A. Murray, who for the past four years has occupied the position of dairy superintendent under the Manitoba government, has tendered his resignation.

The government of Denmark supports butter competitions at an annual cost to them of \$10,000. Of the 1,367 butter factories in the country over 1,000 take part regularly in the competitions. Per-

haps this fact may contain a hint as to why Danish butter leads the world in quality.

With a view to demonstrating the advantage of ripening cheese in a cool temperature, the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the spring of 1902 erected four cool curing rooms in Ontario and Quebec. At these stations cheese from some 40 factories were handled. From returns just to hand we find that about one pound was saved on the weight of each cheese cured in cool storage, and that besides this a better quality was secured.

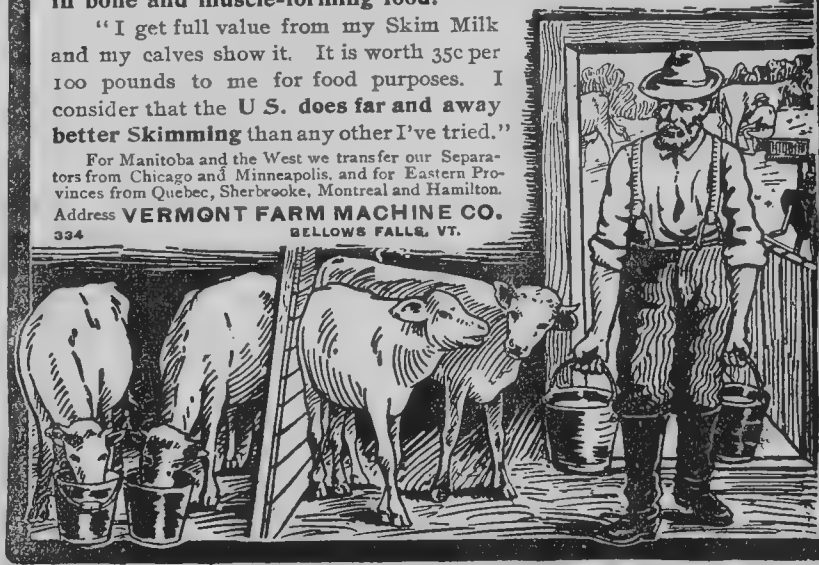
What the Stock-Raiser Says about the U.S. Separator

"I cannot say too much for the U.S. or the value of the Skim Milk separated by it. It is economical, and best of all we get the milk fresh and warm from the U.S. night and morning. The calves get all the best of the milk for feeding purposes—free from all dirt and foreign matter."

"The U.S. leaves scarcely a particle of butter fat in the Skim Milk—butter is expensive food for calves—one cent's worth of oil meal, according to Prof. Goodrich, will do as much good as a pound of butter. The Skim Milk from the U.S. is easily digested, and is rich in bone and muscle-forming food."

"I get full value from my Skim Milk and my calves show it. It is worth 35c per 100 pounds to me for food purposes. I consider that the U.S. does far and away better Skimming than any other I've tried."

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton. Address VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. 334 BELLOW'S FALLS, VT.



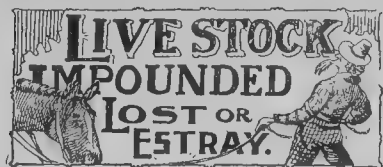
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The only successful field fence maker. Ball Bearing, Automatic, simple, life-lasting. A Child Can Operate It. A level headed boy can take it apart and put it together. It makes most perfect Fence at Cost of Wire. Machine sent on Trial. Plain and Barbed Wire at Wholesale Prices. Catalogue Free. KITSelman BROTHERS, Muncie, Indiana.

Most Helpful Paper He gets

Alex. Middleton, Dunmore, Assa., writes Dec. 29, 1903:—"It gives me great pleasure to renew my subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer. It is the most instructive and helpful paper I get."

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N. W. T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

The list of lost notices is open to all subscribers whose animals have wandered away or been stolen, and who wish to recover them.

The list of estray notices is open to all subscribers who have had animals wander on to their farms or into their bands and who wish to find the owners.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

Following is a list of impounded, lost and estray notices compiled since sending out our last issue:—

IMPOUNDED.

Argyle, Man.—On Dec. 7, red steer, about a year old, no brand visible.—N. J. Campbell.

Argyle, Man.—On Dec. 14, red and white 2-year-old steer, no visible brand, large white star on forehead.—N. J. Campbell (10-14-12w1).

Baie St. Paul, Man.—Spring heifer calf, white, grey spots on neck and sides, no visible brand.—Louis Dumas.

Blythfield, Man.—On Dec. 5, seven-year-old cow, light red, right horn broken off.—Richard Greenway.

Edmonton, Alta.—Black muley cow, unbranded; red cow, one broken horn, branded indistinctly.—Ernest Grierson.

Flee Island, Man.—On Nov. 30, pony horse, black, white stripe on face, aged.—J. W. Owens.

Hague, Sask.—Since Dec. 10, red and white spotted heifer, one and a half years old; white mare, about 9 years old, no brand.

Innisfail, Alta.—Bay mare, rising 3 years old, unbranded.—C. A. Ross.

Indian Head, Assa.—White pony mare, yearling; cream pony mare, white face, white feet; since Dec. 13, white sow, dark spots.—Louis Arnold (22-17-3w2).

Lorette, Man.—Steer, red and white, with inverted "v" shaped cut under the left ear.—Octavien Dufault.

Lumsden, Assa.—Pony, stallion, white face, split ears, hind feet and nigh front foot white, no brand visible.—W. Silverthorn.

Meadow Lea, Man.—On Dec. 10, two bay mare yearling colts, one has three white feet and star on forehead, the other has one white foot and star on forehead, also a small white spot about half way down its face.—J. W. Balfour (33-13-2w1).

Melita, Man.—On Dec. 6, large team of bay horses, both geldings, with white spots on foreheads, both shod in front.—George W. Jennings (16-3-26w1).

Melita, Man.—On Nov. 23, bay and white pony gelding, about five years old, branded "R" on left hip, ears appear to be frozen at tips.—Geo. Sheffer.

Morris, Man.—Three horses, one a brown horse colt with white stripe on face and three white feet, about two years old, one a pony mare colt coming two years old, dark iron grey, with white spot on face, and one a pony mare, brown, with white stripe on face and large indistinct brand on right hip, had on a broken halter.—Robert Turner.

Orange Ridge, Man.—On Dec. 5, two light red yearling heifers, points of tails clipped off.—E. Cartwright (30-17-14w1).

Pigeon Bluff, Man.—On Dec. 8, heifer, red, left ear shorter than the right, right horn shorter than the left, two white spots on the back, white under the belly, no brand visible.—Alex. Setter (25-14-3).

Raymond, Alta.—Red cow, white face, crop on right ear, underbit in left ear; red roan steer, two years old, white on face and jaws, under crop on right ear, branded on left rib; black steer, two years old, white on face and jaws, dewlap near left eye, half crop fork in left ear, branded on left hip; roan heifer, past one year old, white face, underbit in left ear.—W. S. Johnson.

Santaluta, Assa.—Large black gelding, no marks visible; bay gelding, white stripe on face, collar mark; brown gelding, small spot on face, small piece off upper lip.—Wm. D. Harvey (10-18-11w2).

Starbuck, Man.—On Dec. 11, two spring calves, steer and heifer, both white, with heads part red.—John Powers.

St. Boniface, Man.—On Dec. 8, cow, roan, neck and head red, white spot on the forehead, three or four years old, no visible brand.—Lig Gagne.

St. Joseph's, Man.—On Dec. 14, black bull, about 18 months old, long spreading horns; also black heifer, 18 months old, white spots under belly; also heifer yearling, grey and red.—Romold Tremblay.

St. Vital, Man.—On Dec. 15, steer, about 18 months old, white, hole in left ear.—Daniel Dumas.

Yorkton, Assa.—Red cow, about seven years old, horns, white on belly, lame on nigh hind foot, no brand visible.—R. H. Lock.

LOST.

Bulyea, Assa.—Bay mare, 1,060 pounds, brand resembling half diamond K with dot in centre on left shoulder and hip; light bay mare, 1,060 pounds, brand resembling half diamond K with dot in centre on left shoulder and E with a bar over on right hip; bay pony, four years old, white star and little white on nose; two colts, two years old, one iron grey, the other bay, with white star. \$20 reward.—Philip Standt (20-14-16w2).

Carman, Man.—On Dec. 2, two white and four black pigs. Any person giving information leading to recovery will be suitably rewarded.—J. D. McIntyre.

Glennelaid, Assa.—About August 1, a bay mare, branded A on left shoulder, white stripe on face, about 1,100 lbs. Anyone knowing of her whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.—C. F. Christopher (18-10-1w2).

Headling, Man.—In May, 1902, sorrel filly, aged three, white stripe in face, branded J T on right thigh; also light bay filly, now aged 2, white spot on forehead, not branded. \$15 reward.—John Taylor.

Innisfail, Alta.—Twenty dollars reward for bay mare, branded LK on left flank; buckskin pony, branded R U on right shoulder; two bay year old colts and one buckskin spring colt, branded on right shoulder with a figure somewhat resembling R followed by 3.—John Conn.

Keyes, Man.—Sorrel broncho gelding, white stripe on face, white hind legs, branded 7 on right thigh, broke away from band at Keyes Station on Nov. 20. Last seen 43 miles northeast of Arden. \$10.00 reward.—John Foster, Jr.

Knee Hill Valley, Alta.—Brown filly, rising four years, lightly branded H followed by lazy H on left shoulder, about 1,200 lbs., little rangy in build and a little swaybacked. \$5 reward for her recovery.—H. W. Hunt.

Kolin, Man.—Yearling steer, red and white, triangle cut out of right ear.—P. Andersen (36-18-2w2).

Lebret, Assa.—Lost at File Hills in October, bay mare, branded F L, white stripe on face; also spring colt, brown, white face. Reward for information leading to recovery.—Address Mission, Lebret.

Middlechurch, Man.—Since June last, bay colt, two years old past, two white hind legs, with barbed wire cut on left hind leg, rather wide across hips, very slanting rump, also heavy shoulder and neck, rather low set, small star on forehead, narrow white stripe down face. Suitable reward offered for information leading to recovery.—Richard Inch.

Qu'Appelle (Fort), Assa.—Since Aug. 13, red roan steer, four years old, branded C9C on ribs, brand rather indistinct, both horns broken, both ears ragged through burns.—A. Pringle.

Raymond, Alta.—Lost near Macleod, yearling filly, brown, branded D 4 with quarter circle above on left shoulder; also one roan filly, similarly branded. Reward for information that will lead to their recovery.—Arthur Laycock.

Rosthern, Sask.—Since Sept. 1, roan mare, branded circle with a vertical bar through on right shoulder, has halter on, had a bay colt. \$10 for information leading to recovery.—Jacob E. Penner.

Routledge, Man.—In September, a young yellow collie dog, blind in one eye. \$5 reward will be given any one returning him, or information leading to his recovery will be fully rewarded.—H. McIver.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Two year old grey and red steer, right ear split and branded on right hip with two inverted V's monogram followed by reversed L, bar under. \$5.00 reward for recovery.—Alf. A. Ellis.

ESTRAY.

Antler, Assa.—Two brown broncho mares, between six and eight years old, medium size, both have white stripe on face, one is branded S O (O has a bar through centre) on right hip, the other has white spot on right hind foot.—N. Simord (12-7-31w1).

Battleford, Sask.—Red cow, four years old, white face, unbranded, has a red calf.—John Pamburn, Eagle Hills.

Battleford, Sask.—Large ox, red and white, tips of horns sawed off, no brand visible.—E. F. T. Brokevski (36-43-17w3).

Clover Bar, Alta.—Since September, bay mare, about 1,300 pounds, narrow white stripe down face, white feet, no brand visible.—D. W. McCommond (20-52-23w4).

Clover Bar, Alta.—Since September, bay pony, top of right ear split, no brand.—H. M. Quebec (23-53-23w4).

Crowstand, Assa.—Since November, red and white heifer, two years old, branded ID.—Peter Fraser (22-29-32w1).

Domremy, Sask.—Red bull, between one and two years old, no brand visible; yearling steer, red, no brand visible.—A. Aucey.

Edmonton, Alta.—Since Nov. 15, brown gelding, about 700 pounds, white face, right front and hind feet white, indistinct heart brand on left shoulder.—August Hiens.

File Hills, Assa.—Since last August, red and white yearling heifer, brand resembling 9 inverted y and J combination on left ribs.—Peter Deifarais (26-24-12w2).

Glen Ewen, Assa.—Grey gelding, about 16 hands high, 1,200 lbs., shod and stiff on front feet.—James Cooney (13-3-1w2).

Hazelwood, Assa.—Red and white cow, H with a bar under L T, has a red bull calf; black cow, tip off horns, no brand.—Wm. Harkness (36-11-5w2).

Highview, Assa.—Since Nov. 20, small red bull calf, no visible brand.—Wm. McMillan.

Inisinger, Assa.—White steer, two years old, indistinct brand on left side resembling reversed C with 7 bar under, no other marks visible.—B. Thordarson.

Innisfail, Alta.—Since last April, black and white heifer, two years old, piece taken out of left ear, indistinct brand on right hip.—William Campbell.

Lebret, Assa.—Since about Nov. 1, dark bay gelding, about eight years old, 16 hands

high, about 1,100 pounds, rope around neck, indistinct brand resembling 5 and S on hip. George Blake (16-21-13w2).

Lloydminster, Sask.—Since the last two months, dark brown horse, about 12 years old, about 1,050 pounds weight, branded 1Z on left hip; light bay horse, about eight years old, about 900 pounds weight, blind in left eye, unbranded.—H. D. Robinson (18-51-2w3).

Mayton, Alta.—Since about Sept. 15, cream horse pony, about six years old, weight about 600 lbs., branded Y5 on left flank. H. E. Townsend.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Since November, bay mare, between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs. weight, white star on forehead, white on off hind foot up to fetlock, few white hairs on both front feet just above hoofs, no brand visible.—J. E. Battell.

Olds, Alta.—Nine horses—pair 2-year-old black mares, pair yearling buckskins, pair iron greys, one pinto. Branded Quebec snowshoe on left shoulder.—S. J. Craig.

Oxbow, Assa.—Red steer, six or eight months old, white spot on forehead and on hip.—Hugh Hammell (3-2-2w2).

Penhold, Alta.—During last four months, one and a half year old heifer, no brand visible.—Herbert A. D. MacKenzie (18-37-27w4).

Penhold, Alta.—Black heifer calf, about two weeks old, had a rope about six feet long around neck, unbranded.—Samuel Pye (22-36-27w4).

Qu'Appelle (Fort), Assa.—Since about Nov. 1, black aged boar; dark red heifer, two years old; light red steer, three years old, white on face.—Robert Douglas (14-23-14w2).

Qu'Appelle (Fort), Assa.—Since Sept. 5, black bull, switch of tail white and a little white underneath, between one and two years old.—John Booth (2-23-12w2).

Riversdale, Assa.—Two-year-old steer, red and white spotted, no brand, rather scrubby; small yearling steer, roan, rather scrubby.—C. F. Zimmerman.

Saltcoats, Assa.—Red yearling steer; red and white heifer, one and a half years old, no brand visible.—Ed. Bolton.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Black and white steer, about one and a half years old, has short stub horns.—N. Bunolken (32-34-7w3).

Saskatoon, Sask.—During the last six weeks, roan steer, five or six years old, long horns with five rings around them, white on left side and under belly and a little white on tail.—Alfred Murch (13-37-11w3).

Wascana, Assa.—Since a year ago, red two-year-old steer, only visible mark is a slight piece cut out of the upper edge of left ear, otherwise unbranded.—H. J. Peacey (28-18-21w2).

Wascana, Assa.—Since about November, red and white steer, two years old, no brand visible.—Charles Martin (22-18-21w2).

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since Nov. 1, red steer, about three years old, long horns, indistinctly branded C or U.—J. Schantz.

White Sand, Assa.—Roan heifer, branded S LD (reversed LD monogram) on left ribs; roan steer, indistinct brand and 7 U on right ribs; red and white yearling steer, unbranded; roan yearling.—H. F. Procter (12-28-5w2).

Whitewood, Assa.—Red ox, about 16 years old, white on face, dehorned, white under part of body.—Charles Davis (36-16-2w2).

LOST

East of Halbrite, June 13, light bay gelding, broncho, 7 years old, halter on, branded C over slanting dash on left front shoulder, F L on right thigh, white strip on face. Reward \$20. Address all information to John A. Graham, Underhill, Man.

STRAYED

On Monday, Nov. 23rd, from S.W. qr. 2, 16, 16, bay stallion, rising 2 years old, hind feet white to fetlock joints. Was last seen in the vicinity of Ed. Hamilton's place, N.W. 27, 13, 16, on Nov. 24th. \$5.00 will be given for information leading to the recovery of the animal. J. D. Andrew, Springhill, Man.

STRAYED

Since August, 1901, a brownish grey yearling colt branded either blurred or on left shoulder; would now be coming four and may have changed color. Reward for information leading to recovery. Address G. W. West, Innisfail, Alta. 1

\$25 REWARD

For information leading to the recovery of two broncho mares; when last seen had halters on and bits in their mouths. One large brown mare, brand on left shoulder inverted V with two cross bars. One small brown mare, star on forehead, right hind foot white, right hind foot blemished, branded 82 on left thigh. F. McGuire, Sinclair, Man.

The Best is Always the Cheapest

This applies to a piano as much as to any article bought for the home. The best musician cannot bring good music out of a poor toned instrument any more than a singer can produce a good tone from an undeveloped vocal cord. To make an artistic musician, the student must have an artistic piano. If your child has musical ability, give him or her a good instrument and a good teacher, the one being just as necessary as the other, and he will undoubtedly become a good musician.

In the **MORRIS and KNABE** Pianos you have the fullest development of the highest qualities that go to make up the most artistic piano in the market today. Be sure you see and hear the **MORRIS and KNABE** before purchasing elsewhere.

Also agents for the Apollo, the most complete piano-player ever manufactured.

Write or call.

S. L. Barrowclough & Co.

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WINNIPEG

14K GOLD WATCH FREE



for selling only 10 large beautiful colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross," at 25c. each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all i. a. and in twelve colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This elegant watch has a heavy gold laid, beautiful engraved case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to position, patent escapement and highly finished throughout. The movement is an American style, stem wind and set, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it to keep good time. Norman Healey, Unionville, Ont., writes "Many thanks for my watch. I am just delighted with it. My father saw it with his own eyes and it is exactly what he wanted. The people all think it is a little dandy and my school friends are all going to try and get one like it." Boys, you will never get a chance to get as handsome a watch for nothing. Write to-day.

THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 805 Toronto.

Sunnyslope Herd of Shorthorn Cattle.

I offer two yearling bulls, one red and one roan, both sired by "Trout Creek Hero"—28132—, also five cows either in calf or with calf at foot to Loyalty (imp.), also five heifers cowing two years old. Address: John Ramsay or Alex. Murray, Priddis, Alta.

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Every sportsman, hunter, nature-lover should by all means be able to mount their beautiful specimen.

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Complete course in 15 les ons. Standard methods, competent instructions, reasonable charges. If you are a gun-owner, or a lover of birds and animals, you should have our catalog. It's free. Write for one to-day.

The Northwestern School of Taxidermy Inc.,

Suit D., Bee Bldg., OMAHA, Neb.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

High Class Stallions

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners. Mares and fillies always for sale. Prices right. Terms easy. For full particulars apply

Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Stallions are to be seen at MACMILLAN'S STABLE (late Douglas'), 12th Street, Brandon.



Winnipeg, January 5, 1904.

WHEAT.

The market for the last fortnight has hung more on the probability of war in the East than on any question of supply and demand. Prices are about two cents higher to-day than they were a fortnight ago, but the exciting rumors current in the end of the week have now cooled down, and prices are slowly settling back to their former level till some fresh war scare stirs things up again. On the home market prices keep more regular than on the other side. One question that is bound to come to the front here is the disposal of the feed wheat too abundant on the Prince Albert branch and elsewhere. Feed is really wanted in the cattle growing sections of Southern Manitoba, and the question of suitable transportation rates for carrying it to where it is wanted requires immediate attention.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s market report for Monday, Jan. 4, is as follows:

"Wheat—There were no European markets on Saturday, and it was also a holiday in New York and Duluth, but the markets in Chicago and Minneapolis held a session. On Saturday all the morning papers in Europe and America had very strong war rumors and hope of a pacific solution was being abandoned. This caused the Chicago and Minneapolis markets to open with a jump in prices, and they closed at an advance of 2½c. to 3c. over Thursday, and even went a cent higher on the curb. The markets were very active and excited, shorts being bound to get under cover over Sunday. This morning all markets are open again, and Liverpool shows an advance of ½d. to ¾d. over Thursday, and Paris an advance of 1½c. to 2c. The American markets opened ½c. to 1c. under Saturday's close, and this morning's war news being less serious, they began to decline under free offerings and lost nearly 2c. before it was turned. Armour supported market on the decline; and, later, war rumors were stronger again and prices recovered, closing ½c. to ¾c. under Saturday. The present situation makes markets active, nervous and irregular. It is a war market, where statistics cut no figure. It is quite possible there will be no war, great influences are no doubt being brought to bear on the principals behind the scenes, and a pacific solution may yet be reached. But until it is definitely settled one way or the other, the markets will be subject to quick and wide fluctuations according as the rumors are more threatening or otherwise. Outside of war scares, statistics and news are decidedly bearish. Large increase in visible supply, Australia beginning to ship freely of new wheat, very favorable weather in the Argentine, and liberal primary receipts are all bearish items. The visible supply increased 1,819,000 bus. on the week against an increase of 1,818,000 bus. last week and an increase of only 60,000 bus. last year. The world's shipments were 8,648,000 bushels, against 7,792,000 bushels last week and 6,208,000 bushels last year. Primary receipts 171,000 bushels larger than last year. Atlantic clearances large—854,000 bushels.

"Chicago May closed 86½c., July 81½c. to 82c., Sept. 79½c. to 80c.

"Minneapolis May closed 86½c., July 85½c. "Manitoba wheat is strong and higher in line with American markets. A large turnover has been made on Saturday and to-day, mostly for May delivery. Our prices to-day have not fluctuated much, and this afternoon we quote 1 Nor. 81½c., 2 Nor. 78½c., 3 Nor. 75½c., No. 4 wheat 67½c., feed 53c., feed No. 2 43c., for spot or Jan. delivery. For May delivery: 1 Nor. 86½c., 2 Nor. 83½c., 3 Nor. 79½c., No. 4 wheat 72½c., all in store Fort William. A good deal of wheat has been sold at these prices, and buyers are so well filled up that at time we write they are refusing to take more."

The wheat inspected at Winnipeg during the calendar year 1903 reached a total of 46,083 cars. The following table gives the inspections by months on all grains. Of course the first eight months are on the 1902 crop, and the balance on the current one:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
January	3645	269	44	50
February	2501	205	47	30
March	2700	233	50	31
April	3536	136	27	19
May	4870	95	25	16
June	4257	295	61	37
July	1368	198	57	22
August	750	79	18	4

GRAIN

Our manner of handling Grain shipments is almost **PERFECT.**

When you have Grain to ship or sell, do not wire for track bids, but write for our way of doing business. You will find it to your advantage.

THOMPSON, SONS & Co., The Grain Commission Merchants, - **WINNIPEG, Man.**

Bankers—Union Bank of Canada.

ARE YOU A SELLER THIS YEAR ?

The principal reason at this time is, that the present crop is going largely off-grade. This means a wide range in the price it is selling at, so that your profit depends, to a large extent, upon the man's judgment who is selling it. Now, our experience with this very kind of grain has been unusually large, making it possible for us to get at all times, on any kind of grain, the highest price obtainable.

We feel sure that we can handle your grain most profitable to you, and would be pleased to have you make us a consignment.

If you will write us we will advise you of the market conditions and give you full information as to our responsibility, etc. Let us hear from you.

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS,

Reference: CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Winnipeg.

We are commission men. There are some reasons why you should consign to us.

Wheat and grain of all kinds. CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY Regular advances on Bills of Lading Write or wire us for TRACK BIDS or CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN to us, which we will sell for your account, on your approval to highest bidder.

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GRAIN MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 1490 P. O. Box 585
MCINTYRE BLOCK, 304, WINNIPEG.REFERENCE:
UNION BANK OF CANADA**G. B. MURPHY & CO.**

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

LICENSED AND BONDED
GRAIN DEALERS

Grain of all kinds handled. Consign your grain through us and we will get you highest market prices. Liberal advances made on bills of lading. Prompt returns guaranteed. Write for further information.

214 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG.

Do You Want

SOME ONE TO HANDLE YOUR SHIPMENTS
TO CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO A RELIABLE FIRM ?
PROMPT SERVICE AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

If so, the undersigned wants your business and will endeavor to give satisfaction.

Cash advanced on consignments. Reference: Union Bank of Canada.

The oldest Established Grain Commission Merchant in Winnipeg.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

S. SPINK**Jas. Hodd**

Late of Stratford, Ont.

Grain and
Commission Merchant

All kinds of grain handled, and liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. Write or wire for quotations, which will be cheerfully answered. Highest market price obtained, and prompt settlement guaranteed.

Reference: Imperial Bank of Canada.

418 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A. ATKINSON & Co.

Grain Merchants,

210 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

P.O. Box 4. Telephone 3634.

We have been actively engaged in the grain business in this country almost from its first outward shipments and are familiar with all the various changes, favorable and otherwise, that have since taken place in this trade.

Our facilities for handling grain in all positions are ample and of the best. We prefer buying outright, but are fully prepared to handle all kinds of grain on commission, we make advances on consignments up to the limit of safety. Our charges are reasonable. Our utmost efforts will be exercised to make it profitable for shippers to give us direct offers of the grain. We solicit correspondence and patronage.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
September	3089	39	21	8
October	8289	134	36	166
November	7116	97	32	141
December	4162	126	20	75

Inspections for December, 1903, were as follows: 1 hard, 17 cars; 1 Northern, 226; 2 Northern, 819; 3 Northern, 1,812; No. 4, 523; feed, 417; No. 2 feed, 110; rejected, 1, 74; rejected 2, 53; no grade, 95; rejected, 12; condemned, 4. Total, 4,162.

Oats—No. 2, 95; No. 3, 26; inferior, 5. Total, 126.

Barley—20, all low grades.

Flax—No. 1, 16; No. 2, 38; rejected, 21. Total, 75.

Of the 4,383 cars inspected, 3,609 were on C.P.R. and 774 on C.N.R. The inspections for same month last year were 6,139.

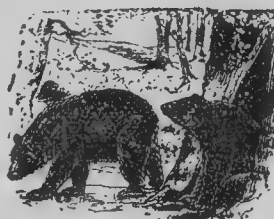
OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX.

On all other grains there is practically no change in price. Oats hover round 30c. at Winnipeg, a cent lower or higher according to quality and the supply about equals the demand. Barley is only of feed quality, worth round 36 cents, and flax about the same in price as last week, 75 cents at country points.

FLOUR.

Consequent on the rise in wheat on Saturday the Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods

SHIP US YOUR COLLECTIONS OF

Raw Furs and Hides

Highest market prices and prompt returns guaranteed. Make a trial shipment and convince yourself.

The Lightcap Hide and Fur Co.

Successors to

FRANK LIGHTCAP

Exporters of NORTHERN FURS. Dealers in Hides, Pelts, Wool, Tallow and Senega Root. Consignees of Dressed Hogs and Beef.

Write for general circulars.

172-174 King St.,

Winnipeg, Man.

Milling companies raised their price for best patents to \$2.45, an advance of 10 cents.

FEED.

Bran \$16, shorts \$18, oat chop \$25, barley chop \$20.

CATTLE.

There is really nothing doing and prices nominal at 3c. for beef cattle; lower grades down to 2½c.

SHEEP.

Mutton sheep are worth 3½c. to 4c. at Winnipeg.

HOGS.

The price of hogs has advanced ¼c. since our last report and now stands at 5 cents. There is a fair supply, both so far as quantity and quality is concerned, although rather too large a proportion of light weights are being offered.

BUTTER.

There is a steady slow movement of dairy butter at the figures which have prevailed for some time. First-class fresh dairy prints 20 and 21 cents; good tub lots 16 and 17 cents; inferior 12 to 15 cents.

EGGS.

There is a good demand but practically no new stock offering. Good candled eggs bring about 20 and 21 cents.

TOBACCO AND LIQUOR HABITS

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.00.

Truly marvellous are the results from taking his Remedy for the Liquor Habit. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment. No hypodermic injections. No publicity. No loss of time from business and a certainty of cure. Address or consult Dr. McTAGGART, 75 Yonge St., Toronto.

FOR the highest Market

prices, ship your

FURS

TO

THE NORTHERN RAW FUR CO.
HALBRITE, ASSA., N.W.T.

Write for Price List.





As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Ownership of Stones on Road.

Subscriber, Addingham, Man.: "Can anybody draw stones off the road allowance for his own use although someone else had taken them from his own field and put them there?"

Answer.—Yes, subject to the consent of the municipality.

School Taxes.

Enquirer, Conjuring Creek, Alta.: 1. "What is the law in regard to the recovery of school taxes not paid by a homesteader in the Territories?" 2. For what period are school officers elected? Are taxpayers to be notified of meeting for the election of officers? 3. Should I be in order in requesting to examine the school accounts?"

Answer.—The following is the statutory law regarding the recovery of taxes: (a) "In case any person fails to pay the taxes assessed against him within thirty days after the posting of the tax roll, the treasurer may by himself or his agent levy the same with costs by distress of the goods and chattels of the person against whom the same are assessed situated within the district or of any goods and chattels found upon the land in respect of which the taxes are due the property of or in the possession of any other occupant of the premises and the costs chargeable shall be the same as those allowed in the schedule to chapter 34 of The Consolidated Ordinances 1898. (b) The treasurer shall by advertisement posted up in at least five public places in the district give at least ten days' public notice of the time and place of sale and the name of the person if known for payment of whose taxes the property is to be sold and at the time named in the notice the treasurer or his agent shall sell at public auction the goods and chattels distrained or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes due with all lawful costs including \$1 for posting notices. (c) If the property distrained has been sold for more than the amount of taxes and costs and if no claim to the surplus is made by any other person on the ground that the property sold belonged to him or that he was entitled by lien or other right to the surplus it shall be paid to the person in whose possession the property was when the distress was made. (d) If the claim is contested such surplus money shall be paid over by the treasurer to the clerk of the supreme court within whose jurisdiction such school is situated who shall retain the same until the respective rights of the parties have been determined by action at law or otherwise."

2. The school officers are elected for three years, one to be elected each year. "An annual meeting of the ratepayers of every school district except town school districts shall be called by the trustees for a day not later than the last Saturday in January of each year by public notice giving the day, place and hour of meeting and such notice shall be posted in five conspicuous places within the district, one of which shall be the post office therein or nearest thereto, eight days before the day for which the meeting is called."

3. An inspector has the right to see the books at any time.

Stray Animals.

Subscriber, Eastern Assa.: "What is the law regarding cattle and pigs running in my crop all summer? There being no pound in this district, I drive them off two or three times a day, and sometimes put them in my stable, and the owners will come up after dark and take them out."

Answer.—You should notify the owner and after ten days advise the Department of Agriculture of the facts, giving your address and a full description of the cattle.

Collection of Reward.

R. R., Assa.: "1. If anyone offers a reward for the finding of his team of horses, can the person so finding them hold them and charge a reasonable pasturage for keep until the owner pays up the reward offered? 2. Could a person holding a chattel mortgage on said team take them without paying the reward offered? 3. Is a chattel mortgage in the Northwest Territories any good or effective?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Good if it complies with the ordinance.

Railway's Right of Way.

Subscriber, Lacombe, Alta.: "A railway company has surveyed a line through my farm, which is a homestead, for which I hold the title. The line runs the full length of the quarter and will cut off a piece of land along the front, between the line and the road, said strip being about 60 feet wide and half a mile long. The value of the farm will be lowered considerably. Am I obliged to sell them the right of way, and am I forced to accept the mere value of the land used by them, or can I charge for the damage done the farm?"

Answer.—The railway company has a right to take your land under the Railway Act, but must pay for it, and reasonable damages generally, to the farm, which, if not agreed upon, can be adjusted by arbitration.

Vicious Dog.

T. J., Manitoba: "A 12-year-old boy went to a neighbor's place on an errand. The neighbor's dog bit the boy badly. Boy's father told owner of dog to shoot or chain it, but he would do neither. The dog is vicious. Can the owner be compelled to kill or chain it? Can he be held responsible for charge of doctor in attending the boy?"

Answer.—Bring the matter before a justice of the peace under chapter 5 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba.

Promissory Note.

J. M., Assa.: "I bought some implements from an agent, giving my note payable to him at the town where they were bought. He transfers the note to the wholesale firm, which notifies me to pay the note at their office in a distant city. Can they compel me to pay the note at their office or have they to send it to the town where it was drawn as being collectable? Would I be safe in depositing the amount in the bank and notifying them, they having no collector to my knowledge in the town?"

Answer.—The note must speak for itself. It will likely name the place where it is payable. It might save trouble and expense to send the funds to a bank in the place where you are asked to send the funds and advise the holders of having done so, telling them that the funds are there upon the delivering up of the note.

School Taxes.

A. W. N., Assa.: "Bought a quarter section of land June 22, 1903. Am I liable for school taxes for the year 1903, the assessment for this district being made before June 22?"

Answer.—As soon as the treasurer or collector shall have received the collector's roll the school tax becomes a lien on the land, for which the seller, as between him and the purchaser, will be liable to adjust.

Terms of Lease.

Subscriber, Eastern Assa.: "By letter we rented a farm in our district from the owner, who lived in the United States. We were to plow the land this year and put under crop next year. The land was rented for \$1 an acre, the owner reserving the right to sell the farm and pay for the work done. We did our work in July, and in August he sold the land. When we asked the first owner for our pay, he refused to settle and told us that if the new owner would not pay for the work done we should put in our seed next spring. We went to the purchaser, but he also refused to pay for the work. We made no contract, but have the letter from the first owner by which the renting arrangement was made. What steps should we take to secure a settlement for our work?"

Answer.—You can deduct the value of the work from the rent due. You have prior claim in the land to that of the new owner, by virtue of your lease, which need not be in writing.

Stray Animal.

Reader, Yorkton, Assa.: "A man gathered up my band of horses on the prairie and brought them into my yard. One of his horses was with them. He caught it and took it home. One of my horses followed him off of my fenced premises. He allowed it to follow him home with him. Can I compel him to bring it back to me again?"

Answer.—We think you had better go for the animal, as it would be difficult to prove that he was responsible for your horse following him. It is the easiest way out of the difficulty.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs nothing if it Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I know what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 972, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

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Pleasure in the home is increased wonderfully by the presence of a perfect piano. There is a charm about the

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The construction is complete and exact and the mechanical action is unsurpassed. As an instrument that appeals to people of culture and refinement this piano has no equal.

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To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication), \$1.50.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 12c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

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Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

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It is the intention of the publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

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When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment the correct date may not be given, because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date be not correct on the second issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you paid up to the end of 1904? The label will tell you.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure them, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, JANUARY 5, 1904.

SENDING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We have received from Weyburn, Assa., an unsigned letter containing cash for renewal of subscription. We cannot give the remitter credit until he writes again informing us as to his name. Subscribers would save us a considerable amount of trouble if in every case they would be careful to give their names and addresses in full, also to write in a good legible way. Old subscribers, in asking to have addresses changed, should be careful to give former as well as present post office.

The homestead entries in the Medicine Hat district are said to have totalled 5,488 in 1900, as compared with 360 in 1902.

The Medicine Hat Woolen Mills Co. are installing about \$25,000 worth of machinery, and expect to employ about 40 hands.

A POPULAR C. P. R. APPOINTMENT.

The recent appointment of William Whyte to the position of second vice president and general superintendent of the western division of the C. P. R. has been received with general satisfaction all over the West. It is no small compliment to Mr. Whyte that after ample practical test of the qualities of eastern men who for the last four years have had control of this division the directors have been compelled by force of circumstances to fall back on the man who since his advent here has had the confidence of his employees from top to bottom of the scale and of the business and general public, as a man who while looking well after the interests of his company could transact business with less friction and more general satisfaction than any man who has ever been tried in the same position. It is needless to expatiate on the reasons for Mr. Whyte's appointments to the important post he is henceforth to fill. We join in the general chorus of satisfaction and hope he will have the physical energy to bear the strain of the heavy duty placed on his shoulders.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' MOVEMENT.

In this issue we publish a very full report of the recent Territorial Grain Growers' convention at Regina. On the whole the discussions were quite moderate in tone and those who took part in them showed a very fair understanding of the questions about which they undertook to talk.

Altogether apart from the reforms in law and trade which have been effected through the influence of this organization, a very great deal of real good has through its existence been done in the way of education. Perhaps, after all, there will be more lasting benefit come from the proper direction of popular sentiment than from anything else in connection with the movement. Those who have been the leaders are now much more conversant with the real conditions which surround the grain trade than they were a couple of years ago. They understand much more accurately than they did then just what the rights and the privileges of the grower should be, and they have a much better idea as to the best way of going about the securing of them. This means a very great deal. It means that there will be less of zeal without knowledge and that wherever a demand is made for the rights of the farmers that demand will come with greater force because those who make it know that they are on the right track. It means much better returns for the energy expended.

And not only do those who are identified with the movement understand their ground better, but the agricultural community as a whole—even in places where no local organization exists—have had brought to them a great deal of light upon the questions in which the association has interested itself. One of the great difficulties in the past has been that farmers did not know just how much law there was on their side.

The other interests recognize now in a very different way than ever before that the farmers have rights and that they also have the power to enforce their rights when occasion demands. They are learning to have more wholesome respect for the agricultural community at large, and that must eventually lead to a better understanding and to the building up of a sounder confidence amongst all those who have a part in the raising and handling of our great grain crop.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, wishes to ascertain the present address of Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, who arrived in Manitoba from Forfarshire, Scotland, in June, 1902. Last heard from, working on a farm near Souris.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION IN THE TERRITORIES.

We shall offer no apology for dealing at length with this subject. Nothing affects the farmer or rancher more directly than his local institutions and it therefore behooves every person occupying agricultural lands in the Territories to carefully study the problem out for himself and communicate his conclusions to his local member or to the press. We are aware that legislation is a dry subject, but without wishing to appear importunate, we desire most earnestly to urge every one of our readers to reason the subject out and to discuss it with his neighbors. Public opinion must be created in this matter and nothing but the fullest and widest discussion will do justice to a subject of such paramount importance as should be attached to the question of how we should govern ourselves. We hear much about reciprocity with the United States, preferential trade relations with Great Britain and other proposals of national bearing that occupy the front pages of our newspapers, but in reality the question of whether we are to have some sort of municipal government and what the nature of such government shall be, is of infinitely greater importance to the Territorial rancher and farmer.

On page 1341 of last issue will be found a synopsis of a bill recently passed by the Territorial legislature dealing with rural organization. This bill repeals the present local improvement ordinance, and is in some respects a great step in advance of the hitherto existing law on the subject. The consensus of opinion on the part of the individual members of the assembly was that it would be inadvisable to introduce full fledged municipal legislation at present but that some measure according more extended powers to the present local improvement districts could advantageously be passed. The bill referred to is, therefore, a half-way measure and calculated to prepare the public for the larger responsibilities and more complicated machinery of complete municipal self government. Some critics of the government see in this procedure an evidence of weakness, but it is safe to state that our readers will approve of the principle of going slow as it will ensure an intelligent discussion of the whole question of municipal government before any definite legislation is enacted.

The deliberations of the recent session of the Territorial legislature were not, however, confined to dealing with the extension of the powers of the present local improvement system. It has been evident for some time that the day of the centralization of the public works administration at Regina has passed. With the settlement and general development of the country a more efficient and expeditious system is urgently necessary. Realizing this fact, the government took the whole assembly into its confidence and frankly invited the co-operation of every member in working out an effective rural municipal organization plan. To accomplish this purpose a standing committee on municipal law, practically composed of the whole Assembly, was elected to consider the matter, and a series of questions were submitted to this committee for report. In order to enable our readers to more readily grasp the situation, we quote these questions and also the replies thereto made by the committee:

1. Is there any necessity for more effective organization than local improvement districts, large or small? This question was unanimously answered in the affirmative.

2. Shall the area of the proposed districts be (a) one township with a small board, or (b) a small group of townships, four to six, with a small board or council, or (c) a large group of townships, sixteen to thirty-six, with a large board or council?

3. Is there necessity for an arbitrary division of the Territories according to the plan which may be adopted—necessary slight readjustments to be made when required? It was resolved

that four townships be the basis of organization; and the division be arbitrary.

4. Minimum population? The basis of population shall be one resident ratepayer to every three square miles.

5. Is it desirable to make the township the unit for representation? It was resolved that the township be the basis of representation.

6. Shall such organization be optional or compulsory? It was decided that the organization be optional.

7. What power shall be granted the councils?

The following powers shall be granted the proposed new organizations: 1. Appointing constables. 2. Appointing such officials under such names as the council may deem necessary for the carrying out of the work of the organization, defining their duties and providing their remuneration. 3. Expropriation of land (subject to control of Public Works Department) for highways, roads, bridges, etc. 4. Making and regulating the use of public wells and reservoirs. 5. Regulating the rate or pace of riding or driving on bridges. 6. Restraining and regulating the running at large of dogs, and imposing a tax on the owners, possessors or harborers of dogs, and killing dogs running at large. 7. Compelling the destruction of noxious weeds. 8. Providing for the burial of paupers. 9. The laying out, constructing, repairing, maintaining and protecting highways, roads, streets and bridges. 10. Power to license shows, hawkers and peddlers. 11. Power to provide cemeteries. 12. Granting aid to regularly constituted hospitals. The following duties shall be imposed on proposed organizations: 1. The administration of the prairie fire ordinance and fire guards. 2. Enforcing the provisions of health ordinance, the pound district ordinance, and the herd ordinance.

8. Shall the mode of assessment be (a) straight acreage tax, or (b) tax on unimproved value of land, or (c) general property tax?

This question was answered by the adoption of a tax on unimproved value of land by a large majority.

9. What limit to taxing power? A maximum rate of ten mills.

10. What power to create debt, and under what restrictions as to nature of undertakings and central control? No power to create debt should be granted.

11. Shall the collection and enforcement of taxes be (a) central, or (b) local? A large majority favored the adoption of central control for the collection and enforcement of taxes.

12. What shall be the method of administration of organized districts? This question was left unanswered.

The report was received and concurred in.

It will be readily admitted that the points touched upon in the committee report open up such a vast field for discussion that it would be futile to endeavor to deal with them all in one article. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with placing the issue squarely before our readers and trust to revert to the subject in these columns from time to time.

In the meanwhile we might just call attention to the fact that the committee had no hesitation in coming to a unanimous conclusion as to whether a more effective local organization was required in the Territories than the present local improvement system. In this verdict we sincerely hope that our readers all concur. Conditions in this growing country change with rapidity. What fits the case this year, may not be satisfactory two years hence, and while the local improvement scheme served a good purpose when first put into effect, it is admitted on all sides, that it has seen its day.

The Dominion Government has signified its willingness to appropriate \$50,000 to the holding of a Dominion exhibition in Winnipeg this year. The local authorities, including the Exhibition Board, are bestirring themselves to deal with the question, and there seems every probability that the offer will be accepted.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The reeve and council of the municipality of Langford are taking the initiative in a movement to call a convention at some point on the main line of the C. P. R. at which the representatives of the councils of Manitoba could have an opportunity to discuss the Municipal and School Acts with a view to such changes as experience of their working may have shown to be necessary. Government has been asked to call such a meeting but has not moved; and the next best thing is for the councils themselves to proceed with the undertaking.

The Langford council has drafted a municipal hail insurance bill which it desires to have discussed at some such conference with a view to having it embodied in an Act of Parliament.

There can be no doubt that such a conference as this municipality desires could be made very useful. Familiarity with the practical working of our system of municipal legislation is one of the very best ways of fitting local councillors to assist in framing proper legislation and bringing it under the notice of the legislature.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Dominion Live Stock Commissioner Hodson is just now taking steps for the organization of a Dominion live stock association. In the past each province has had associations for the breeders of different classes of stock, but no central organization has existed for the taking up of matters of a national character, yet there are many live stock problems which in one way and another affect Canada as a whole, and which should be fairly and fearlessly threshed out by the stockmen of the whole Dominion. There are some of these problems in which the interests of men in different provinces may not run exactly parallel, but that is no reason why they should not be taken up. Any measure or movement for whose institution the whole of the Canadian stockmen are united will be much more likely to be effected than if approached in a straggling way by the local organizations. If, on the other hand, there are points upon which local interests conflict, but upon which the action of the Dominion authorities is required, it were better that the ground be first fairly gone over by the stockmen themselves, and that if possible a mutual agreement be arrived at.

The live stock interests of the whole of Canada are inseparably bound together, and it is impossible for one part either to gain success or to suffer failure without every other part being affected in sympathy.

The first convention of the proposed association will we expect be called early in March, and in the meantime our live stock associations will do well to definitely outline their policy in regard to all matters which are likely to come up for discussion.

WATERED STOCK.

Every financier is aware of the danger of overcapitalization. The U. S. has this season furnished gigantic examples of the ruinous consequences of inflated valuations, and Eastern Canada has had a taste of the same trouble. Some of the very foremost live stock men in the middle West have in the same way gone to the wall as the result of inflated valuations of fancy stock. When the prices for beef cattle go away up into the thousands there is danger of a serious collapse. It is all right for a wealthy amateur to pay such figures for a few beasts to which he takes a fancy, but when a farmer—even though he be an extensive one—gives a mortgage on his land and chattels for money to put into high priced animals far above their natural value, the mere interest on such investments is a crushing

load. Under this pressure such successful men as Sotham, Casey and Biglers have already gone down, and more may follow. For business purposes cattle away above commercial values are as really "watered stock" as those of the great concerns, which have recently made such humiliating failures.

This serious collapse in sensational values has, no doubt, been considerably aggravated by the unrest consequent on general inflation in the United States and the financial insecurity which is its natural consequence. But this sobering depression will do a good deal to prevent such departures from a sound business basis as have characterized some of the fancy sales made of late years. The block is the natural destiny of all beef cattle, and both in the States and Canada the intrinsic value of breeding stock, as determined by their probable influence on future beef production will determine the price such breeders will bring on the market. Prices of pure bred stock for farmers' uses are now rather on the down grade and they may go still lower, but that will do very much to bring this class of breeding within reach of farmers of small means but wholesome ambition who want to take a respectable place in the ranks of the pure stock breeders.

Chas. H. Newton, Winnipeg, assignee of the Barre Creamery Co., has a notice in the Manitoba Gazette that all claims against that company must be in his hands by Jan. 22.

After a heavy business during all the earlier part of the year, the land department of the C. P. R. experienced a considerable falling off in sales during November. The sales of land in November, 1902, amounted to \$598,787, while in November, 1903, they totalled only \$127,980. The decrease showed itself in Manitoba and each one of the Territories. It is said that the falling off is due to the decreased demand by American settlers.

Narrow Chesis.

The old theory that consumption was inherited is utterly discredited by modern medical science. The germs of consumption must be received from without. These germs are everywhere. They are constantly being received and cast out by the healthy system. It is the narrow chested whose inheritance is weakness who fall a prey to consumption because they are too weak of lung to resist and throw off disease.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes weak lungs strong. It cures obstinate deep-seated coughs, bleeding lungs, weakness, emaciation and other conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated find a fatal termination in consumption.

\$3,000 FORFEIT will be paid by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

"In the spring of 1900 I was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and became very weak and short of breath, lost flesh and had no appetite," writes Mr. E. L. Robinson, of Xerxes, Tenn. "I was persuaded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The first few bottles seemed to do me but little good. Thought I would soon be a victim of that dreaded disease, consumption. Had almost given up in despair when my friends persuaded me to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' a fair trial. I commenced its use. I weigh 160 pounds now, and when I commenced I only weighed 140 pounds. If any one doubts this statement I will be pleased to answer any inquiry."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Nothing is "just as good." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from impurities.

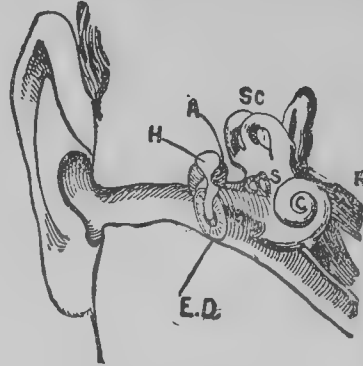
When writing, please mention The Farmer.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH

Curable by no Means until Actina was Discovered.

WONDERS OF THE EAR.

A DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY THAT DEFIES THE SURGEON.



E. D.—THE DRUM HEAD
H.—HAMMER.
A.—ANVIL.
S.—STIRRUP.
S. C.—SEMICIRCULAR CANALS.
C.—COCHLEA

The human ear is an organ the interior of which the physicians have never been able to get at, hence their inability to remove the causes of Deafness.

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS

Ninety-Five per Cent of all cases of Deafness brought to our attention is the result of chronic catarrh of the throat and middle ear. The air passages become clogged by catarrhal deposits, stopping the action of the vibratory bones (hammer, anvil, and stirrup). Until these deposits are removed a cure is impossible. The inner ear cannot be reached by probing or spraying, hence the inability of Aurists or Physicians to cure. Ear Drums are worse than useless.

It is folly, therefore, for deaf persons to hope for a cure by the old methods of the Aurists and Physicians, and instead of wasting precious time and money on methods that never have cured Deafness or Catarrh, they should awake to the time and apply the scientific cure. That there is a scientific cure for Deafness and Catarrh is demonstrated every day by the use of ACTINA. The vapor current generated in the ACTINA passes through the Eustachian tubes into the middle ear, removing the Catarrhal obstructions as it passes through the tubes and loosens up the bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup) in the inner ear, making them respond to the slightest vibration of sound.

RINGING NOISES IN THE HEAD

ACTINA has never failed to cure this distressing symptom. The vapor current passes quickly and freely through the Eustachian tubes, removing the catarrhal substances that obstruct the easy exit of the wave sounds. We have known people troubled with this symptom for years to be completely cured in only three weeks' use of the ACTINA.

As Deafness and ringing noises are caused from Catarrh, the hearing cannot be restored and noises stopped till the Catarrh is cured, and as Catarrh cannot exist under the use of ACTINA, no person need be deaf or have ringing noises in the head if they will use ACTINA properly.

ACTINA also cures La Grippe, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, Colds and Headache; all of which are directly or indirectly due to Catarrh.

ACTINA IS SENT ON TRIAL POSTPAID

Write us about your case. We give advice Free, and positive proof of cures.

A Valuable Book Free.—Prof. Wilson Treatise on Disease—a book that will instruct and interest you. Send for it.

NEW YORK AND LONDON ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,

Dept. 104A, 929 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE LOVELIEST SILK REMNANTS YOU EVER SAW. ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.



Enough heavy, rich, elegant Silk Squares to make 2 large sofa cushions for only 15c. All good big pieces, some so large that you will have to cut them up. How can we do it? Why, because we picked up a great bargain at a European Silk Mill. They had an immense stock of extra fine samples of their very best silks cut in large pieces for their travellers to take orders with from wholesale houses, and offered us the lot at a price which enabled us to give you this great bargain. We closed the deal and now we are giving our lady friends the benefit. Think of a package of these beautiful, large pieces, all of the newest patterns, stripes, checks, flowers, rich heavy quality, enough to make two large cushions, or drapes, tidies, and a hundred other lovely things to beautify your home, for only 15c. In making this kind of fancy work a great point is to have a variety of patterns. Is it not? Well, in the whole of this immense stock there are no two pieces alike. With each package we send free a booklet showing over 100 fancy stitches for ornamenting the seams, which will add a hundredfold to the beauty of your work. Don't miss this chance. We shall never be able to buy pieces like these again, and so will not be able to offer them to you. Read what ladies say who have bought our Silk Squares: Corval P.O., Ont., "I was very much pleased with the Silk Remnants. There were more pieces and of better quality than I expected." Mrs. T. Robinson, Salem P.O., Ont., "I think your Silk Remnants are just lovely. Please send me some more." Miss Aggie Smellie, Milestown P.O., "I enclose 25c. for 2 more packages of Silk Remnants. I was very much pleased with both the quality and quantity, as you may judge by my repeating my order." Mrs. W. E. Saxby, Pembroke, Ont., "I am very much satisfied and delighted with the Silk pieces received. I have found them very useful and beautiful." Mrs. J. Henteau, Centralia, Ont., "I am sending for 2 more packages of Silk pieces. I think they are very nice and the cheapest bargain I ever got." Mrs. Wm. Huxtable, "We have hundreds more like these. Price, 1 package, 15c.; 2 for 25c. Don't send stamps. Already we have filled 11,781 15c. orders, and 17,022 25c. orders. The Home Supply Co., Silk Dept. N. Toronto, Ontario.

Regular Price, \$8.00



21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 4 1/2 ounce case, SOLID ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID, beautifully hand engraved, and in appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels—Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that no better watch was ever sold for less than \$15.00. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send us your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination you find it just exactly as we describe it, and worth much more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, otherwise NOT ONE CENT. If there is no express office near you, or if you wish to save express charges, send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the Watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if you wish it. Address The National Trading Co., Dep. 821, Toronto.

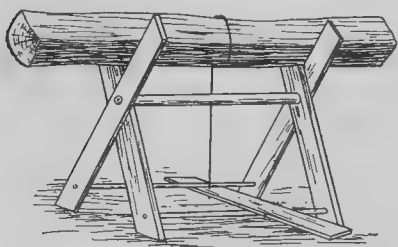
When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



The Nor'-West Farmer solicits contributions from its readers for this department, and offers a cash prize of \$1.00 for the best item published under this heading in each issue. All letters intended to be entered in contest for these prizes should be addressed to the "Handy Contrivance" Department, Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

To Hold Wood in Sawing.

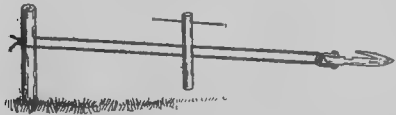
Subscriber, Madford, Man.: "Here is an arrangement for holding wood while sawing it on the saw horse. Get a small iron rod about 2 feet 6 inches long. Bend one end so as to form a hook and put the other end through a piece of scantling 6 inches from the end and put a nut on it. The scantling



should be 3 ft. long. Now put the hook over the wood, and one end of the scantling under the far bar of the saw horse, put your foot on the other end and it will hold it solid. It is easier than putting your knee on the wood, and does not wear your pants."

Wire Tightener.

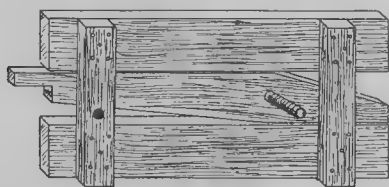
Robt. Hicks, Rossetti, Assa.: "Take a round piece of wood three or four inches in diameter and about two feet long and bore two $\frac{3}{4}$ inch holes through it near the centre. Then take a piece of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch rope about 10 feet long and pass the ends of it through the stick and tie them. Fasten an old mower guard to the loop of rope. As the rope will not go through the hole in the guard, use a small clevis to connect them. Bore another hole in the stick



and drive an old piece of iron rod into it. Now hook the guard to the wire after having put the tied end of the loop over a post and turn the stick with the iron rod. Tie one end of a small piece of rope to the iron rod and when wire is tight tie the other end to the large rope to keep it so until staples are driven. The contrivance can be made in five minutes.

A Handy Door Fastener.

Thos. Lait, Medicine Hat, Assa.: "Take two pieces of board 1 x 3 inches and 18 inches long. Place them three inches apart (two inches from end) two pieces of 1 x 2. Make the bolt out of 1 x 3, 18 inches long. Bore a hole in it six inches from the front end and place a wooden pin six inches long in, as



shown in the cut. Lay the latch between slides and nail them on the door level with the edge. Now cut a hole in the door four inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide to allow handle to move backwards and forwards. Cut a piece one inch square out of the back bottom corner of latch. When the door is fastened drive a stout nail through cross piece so that the notch in latch will drop over it. To open the door you have to turn the pin to raise the latch over the nail before it will

slide back. Previous to putting latch on door level it off on the bottom from the pin or handle to the end from nothing to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at front and the same on the top from the handle to the back. This is to allow the latch to turn to raise over nail at back. It is impossible for cattle to rub this fastening open."

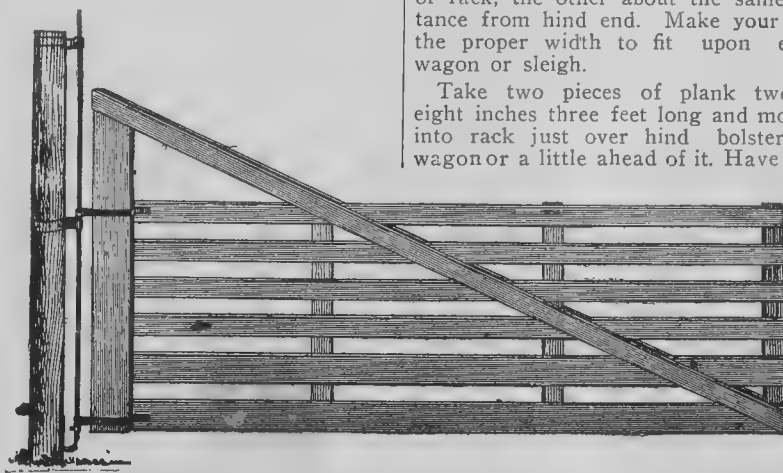
Hanging a Lantern.

In a stable or barn it is not a safe thing to hang a lighted lantern on a nail. Have some hooks made like the one shown in our sketch from the American Agriculturist, and put them up in the barn and stable to hang your lantern on, then it will not get knocked off. They will not unhook by being hit with anything. Three-eighths inch round iron, sharpened on one end and bent as shown answers the purposes.



A Convenient Gate.

On many farms no gates are used in the winter time, on account of the inconvenience caused through the drifting of snow. The following plan, given by



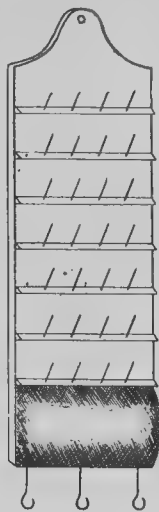
A. D. Benson, writing in the Northwest-ern Agriculturist, shows how the gate may be quickly raised to pass over a drift. It should be made of the best grade of finished lumber. The head pine is 2 x 8 and six feet long. The two lower horizontal boards are 1 x 6, the three upper 1 x 4; the three upright braces are 1 x 4 four feet long and the diagonal brace 1 x 4—fourteen feet long and should be double, one on each side of the gate. The hinges on the gate should be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 16 inches long, bolted to gate with three $\frac{3}{8}$ in. bolts to each hinge. The hinges are made by a blacksmith, with eyes large enough to go over an inch gas pipe to which the gate is hung. An adjustable collar and set screw are fitted to the gas pipe under the lower hinge, and by raising or lowering the collar the gate is put to any desired height. The gas pipe to which the gate is hung can be attached to a heavy post or to the side of a building.

To Prevent a Yearling from Sucking.

S. B., Cannington Manor, Assa.:—"I know from experience that it is quite a contract to keep yearlings that have sucked from starting again when turned out in spring, although they have not seen their mothers all winter. I have tried many schemes, but the only one I have found of any use is an old zinc pail. Knock the bottom out, smooth the edges, fasten a three-eighths or half-inch rope where the lugs were. put the yearling's head in and tighten the rope behind the horns. If dehorned, put on a throat-latch."

A Handy Spool Rack.

C. Martin, Beaconsfield, Man.: "In our house there hangs on the wall a very handy spool rack which holds 26 spools of thread, two thimbles, three pairs of scissors and a fine pin or needle cushion. My good wife says it is a wonderful thing to save time and trouble. The spools are always in one place, so arranged that the number of thread may be seen at once. When taken down and laid down the spools do not fall off. It can be hung on a nail on any wall without being in the way. A handy man with a jack knife and a small gimlet can make it in a few evenings, and it will save the busy wife days of time and miles of walking hunting for her thread, thimbles and scissors."



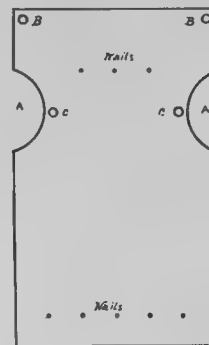
Moving a Barb Wire Fence.

W. J. Lovie, Holland, Man.:—"I will tell you about a method I have for moving barb wire. Take two poles about ten feet long and five or six inches in diameter and make into the bottom of a cord wood rack, that is bore two 2-inch auger holes in each pole and use a piece of oak or other hard wood pole for cross pieces, one cross piece about a foot from front end of rack, the other about the same distance from hind end. Make your rack the proper width to fit upon either wagon or sleigh.

Take two pieces of plank two by eight inches three feet long and mortice into rack just over hind bolster of wagon or a little ahead of it. Have your

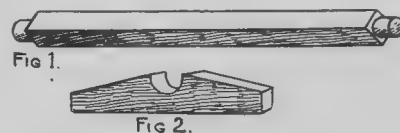
Preventing a Calf from Sucking.

Wm. Meiklejohn, Coteau, Assa.: "To prevent a calf from sucking its mother, get a board one inch thick of some kind of lumber that is not easily split. Have the board wide enough to reach across the calf's forehead and the same width at bottom. Have it long enough to reach from the horns to one inch below the nose. Cut out at A to allow the calf to see perfectly. Bore holes at B large enough for a small rope to fasten around horns, and also holes at C for rope to go around jaw. Drive five 3 inch wire nails from the inside about half an inch from the bottom of the board and about half an inch apart and three nails in top part of board. Sharpen all nails, and fasten board securely on calf's head. I have found this contrivance when properly made and put on to answer the purpose perfectly."



An Improved Flour Barrel.

Mrs. C. G., Wallace, Assa.: "Many housekeepers are put to great inconvenience in their pantry, especially if it is small, by the amount of room taken up by the flour barrel, or the inevitable dirt and dust occasioned by the flour sacks. All this can be avoided by the use of the following method: Get a barrel about four inches shorter than the height of your table, take a piece of 2 x 2 scantling about six inches longer than the barrel is wide, with the ends rounded as shown in Fig. 1, and nail

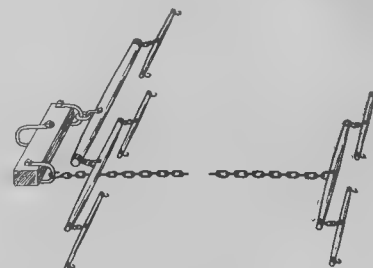


or screw securely on bottom of barrel. Now take two pieces of 2 x 4, eight inches long and shape as in Fig. 2. Now place the barrel under the table with rounded ends of Fig. 1 in grooves of Fig. 2, and your barrel is in position. The least tip will bring the barrel out so that the flour can be easily reached and when tipped back it is entirely out of the way. A tight fitting cover should be used to keep all dust out of flour."

Breaking Scrub Land.

A. J. Ruttan, Treesbank, Man.: "Quite often in your journal I have read valuable suggestions relating to scrub land breaking, and in order to reciprocate in some measure I offer the following suggestion:

"The writer has had considerable experience in scrub breaking, and has found that for the very best results a good strong 14 inch scrub plough, two men, an axe, brush scythe and five horses comprise the best outfit that can be obtained for any field.



"For an evener for horses we have adopted accompanying original plan. I have never seen one like it, and as it can be used under many circumstances and can be made easily, I will explain its combination. A piece of timber 3x5-x15 inches is selected. A 3-inch hole is bored three-fifths of the distance from the end for the clevis which attaches timber to plough ring. A 3-horse attachment is fastened to the short end. A chain is attached to the long end, running between the two off horses, through their neck yoke ring, and is attached to a double-tree clevis for the lead team."



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Potato Scab.

G. C., Medicine Hat, Assa.:—"What is the cause of potato scab? Is it due to some fault in the ground? How may it be prevented?"

Answer.—Scab of potatoes is caused by a fungus plant working in the surface of the potato. The germs of it are very abundant and live for many years in the soil and also over winter on the potatoes. At the New Jersey experimental station it was found that the spores continued to live in the same ground for five years. If these germs are fed to stock they undoubtedly grow in the manure, and the use of such manure may often be a cause of infection. Also, they may be spread in the soil by natural drainage, and land receiving the drainage from infected fields may become infected even without ever having potatoes on them.

Scabby seed, when planted on new or old potato land, will generally produce a scabby crop, but the amount of the disease will generally be much more on the old than on the new land.

Perfectly clean seed planted on land which is free from scab fungus will always and in any season produce a crop of smooth, clean potatoes, no matter what the character of the land. But seed potatoes apparently clean may have the germs of the scab fungus on their surface. This is often the case where they have been sorted out from a lot that is somewhat infected with the scab.

A good many experiments as to methods of destroying the germs have been made. One method is to soak the seed for two or three hours in a solution of 2½ ounces of corrosive sublimate in 15 gallons of water. This treatment has been tried in a number of places and has been found to be very satisfactory. It should be given in wooden or earthen vessels, as metal is corroded by the chemical used. Care must be taken, as corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison.

Another treatment which is growing in popular favor, and which is replacing the corrosive sublimate method, is the use of formalin. One pint should be diluted in 25 gallons of water and the seed soaked in it for two hours.

Book on Engineering.

D. L., Redvers, Assa.:—"I wish to purchase a book on engineering. Which in your opinion would be the best one to buy?" Kindly mention price."

Answer.—We have sent out hundreds of copies of "Farm Engines and How to Run Them," and regard it as one of the best books upon the handling of the threshing engine. It costs \$1.00 from this office.

Preference in Taste.

Subscriber, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: 1. "Why do cattle eat barley straw in preference to oat or wheat straw when running at large? 2. Why do horses eat soil when they have had plenty of salt?"

Answer.—It is easier to ask such questions than to give a definite answer. If straw has been cut on the green side it is richer in protein and therefore better worth eating, and the superficial observer fails to see such a reason when a beast prefers one kind to another. Why does a man chew tobacco? Not because it is more wholesome than oatmeal. Morbid appetite is accountable for the preferences spoken of in both questions, that is unless there is something in the articles themselves to justify the preferences.

In Regard to Stables.

F. J. T., Lamerton, Alta.: "Does a loft over a stable need a double floor to keep hay from spoiling? 2. I see in the Breeders' Gazette that coal ashes and clay make a good stable floor. Do you know anything as to the suitability of this floor for this country? Or possibly some of your readers may know something about it."

Answer.—1. If there are holes in the ceiling above animals the vapor from their breath will penetrate the hay for a short distance and injure its quality, but it cannot do any very extensive damage if the whole of the surface is covered by hay. If openings should be left through the hay into the loft above, the vapor will freeze on the inside of the loft and will thaw and wet the hay whenever a thaw comes.

2. We believe that if the clay is of a good sort this mixture will make a very fair floor.

Measurement of Lumber.

W. T., Pipestone, Man.: "Is a piece of lumber 12 inches by 12 inches by 1 inch a legal foot, board measure? 2. If ¾ inch thick, how many feet in a piece 12x12 inch? 3. I bought lumber, settled on a price per thousand, but found that seller was charging me for the number of feet, as 1 inch lumber, while it was only ¾ inch thick. I did not agree to accept ¾ inch for 1 inch stuff. At this rate I would be paying for 100 feet, but only receiving 75."

Answer.—1. Yes.
2. The ordinary practice in lumber selling is to figure upon surface measure in all lumber under 1 inch thick just the same as though it were an inch in thickness. That is to say, a piece of board 12 inches square and half an inch thick is one foot of half inch lumber; if three quarters inch thick and same size, there would be one foot of three-fourth inch stuff.

3. Of late years it is very difficult to get lumber cut thick enough to dress more than about three-quarters of an inch. The logs are getting dearer and the boards are cut thinner than they once were. If the lumber was thinner than you bargained for, you should not have accepted it. Having taken it, we do not think you could legally claim any rebate on account of its thinness.

Finds Gasoline Engine Satisfactory for Threshing.

Browne Bros., Ellisboro, Assa.: "We write, in answer to a recent question in your paper as to gasoline engines, that we bought last fall a McLachlan engine. It has given us great satisfaction. It is a portable, double-cylindrical engine, developing 21½ horse power and weighing 3,500 lbs. It ran a 30 inch Peerless separator and blower. The advantages of gasoline engines are: They are always ready; no steam to get up. Any man with ordinary ability can run them. There is no fireman, engineer, or waterman needed. One man can run both engine and separator. The McLachlan has the advantage in having two cylinders and therefore great evenness in motion; it has also a good governor. The gasoline costs about from \$4 to \$5 per day. The gasoline engine is also cheaper than the steam engine. The important point is to keep the insulating good, so as to have the cylinder cool."

Homemade Windmills.

W. M. Sidney, Man.: "Is there a book published on home-made windmills?"

Answer.—We know of none.

Wants Information Regarding Threshing Outfit.

P. M., Crewe, Man.: "We intend to get a small outfit to thresh our own crop and do not know whether to get gasoline or steam engine. We would be pleased if some of those who have had experience with gasoline threshing engines would give their opinion of them through your paper."

Working on Sundays—Cattle on Shares.

Cheval, Hanlan, Man.: "How many days in a month is a hired man under obligation to work for a farmer, and is he entitled to any holidays? Is there any fixed number of hours per day? 2. How do people go in on shares with cattle?"

Answer.—1. A hired man is presumed to work every lawful day, and such amount of necessary work on Sundays as the nature of the work and the custom of the district regulate. If everybody else makes holiday on Christmas and New Year's Day, he should have the same privilege. No set number of hours can be fixed. Everything depends on the mutual understanding between the parties. A month's trial of each other before making a longer engagement would be in the interests of harmony in all such contracts.

2. The best way to find out is to enquire as to local usage and reasons for dispute, if any, after the contract has been made. Have the terms clearly defined, submit them to a good lawyer, and each partner hold a properly signed copy. Much depends on the quality of the two contracting parties. Tenderfoots should be extra wary.

Crop for Old Sod.

Subscriber, Waskada, Man.: "I have some old land that was cropped about 12 years ago. It has grown up to grass again now. The top sod is tough, but the soil underneath is mellow. I am thinking of plowing it in the spring. What kind of crop would grow best on it? I do not want to put flax on it. 2. Could you tell me where I can get some good seed wheat and oats?"

Answer.—1. We would sow oats on it in preference to any other grain. Much of the result would depend on the season, but more on how you work. This land will most likely cut up pretty rough and a turn or two with a heavily loaded roller would be very necessary, whether the land is damp or on the dry side. If there are loose open spaces under the furrows as they are turned over, the sods will not rot and it would take a good deal of rain to get the oats started. A disc harrow is useful on such land, but a poor substitute for the roller, and both are best. 2. There ought to be as good wheat for seed any place near home as you could find anywhere. Enquire before buying if there were bearded heads in the crop. Somebody reading this may have good seed oats to sell. Banner is a very useful variety.

Tumble Weed and Cockle.

A.B., Fleming, Assa.: "Is tumbleweed a perennial or is it an annual? Does it come up in the spring after having started the preceding year and grown say to a length of two to three inches? Does the frost kill it? 2. Is cockle a very bad weed, and is it hard to get rid of?"

Answer.—Tumble weed is an annual in this country. It flowers in June and the seed is ripe in August. In warmer countries its seeds take hold of the ground as soon as they fall and the leaves spread flat on the ground, the stalk growing next year. It is possible that such plants may occasionally survive the winter here also, but we are not aware that they do.

2. The cockle has two representatives here, cow cockle (*saponaria vaccaria*) and corn cockle (*lychnis githago*). Both are annuals, flowering in July and ripening in about six weeks. They should be killed by summer fallowing as they multiply freely.

Winter Wheat at Olds, Alberta.

J. P. Strong, Secretary-Treasurer of the Olds (Alta.) Agricultural Society, sends us the following: "Since C. W. Peterson took so much pains to create an interest among the farmers in this part of Alberta in the culture of winter wheat, I forward you a report from Woodhambourne Ranch, owned by L. Bucton, and situated about seven miles west of Olds. The name of variety is not known, but it has been raised in the locality for several years. The ground was seeded early in August and harvested September 1, 1903. The yield was not heavy, twenty-one bushels, but the quality was extra. The land was summer fallow after barley with manure plowed under in July. A mixture of black loam and sand with a sandy subsoil was the nature of the ground. Mr. Bucton has several acres sown for next year. W. H. Hammer, Ed. Bame and myself are conducting experiments for the department in this district for 1904."

Game Laws—Painting Tin.

Subscriber, Madford, Man.:—"1. Where can I procure a copy of the Manitoba game laws for 1904, and at what price? 2. What will take the shine off a painted tin surface, so that it will not shine in the sun?"

Answer.—1. Write the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. There is no charge for a copy of the ordinance. 2. Probably a coat of paint would be the simplest and best treatment.

Beats them all

Thos. Wilkie, Cottonwood, Assa., writes Dec. 28, 1903:—"I have been a subscriber for many farm journals but I now find that The Nor'-West Farmer gives more information in regard to farming and stock raising than any of the farm journals I have yet received, and I would advise all those subscribing for a farm paper to get The Farmer."

Stock Investments.

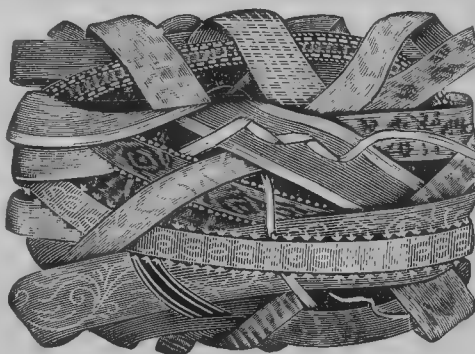
A., Kemnay, Man.:—"Please give me some information as to one of the most desirable papers to subscribe for to be kept informed of the falls and rises of the stocks and shares market and also of reliable investments in Canada and United States. 2. State some investments in your paper."

Answer.—1. The Wall Street Journal, New York City, and The Daily News, Toronto. 2. By procuring copies of the above papers you will see the stocks listed and traded in on the New York, Toronto and Montreal exchanges. At the present time the stock market is in a low condition, and it is a question whether bottom has yet been reached. Some of the dividend-paying railway shares can now be obtained at (what are called) bargain prices, and appear to be good investments. We would, however, advise you to go slow, unless you are in a position to pay for the shares outright. Don't buy on margins. Stock gambling is a good thing to leave alone.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONTARIO, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



BARGAIN SALE

Remnants of SILK RIBBONS almost FREE

We have recently purchased several Thousand Dollars worth of Ribbon Remnants, in London, England, much below the actual cost of manufacture. We are thereby enabled to offer the lady readers of this paper an immense bargain in choice Ribbons. They are all from one to three yards in length, and some 3 inches wide. Amongst these Ribbons are some of the very finest quality, Crown Edge, Gros-Grain, Moire, Picot Edge, Satin, etc. Silk brocades, Striped Ottoman and various other plain and fancy styles, in a variety of fashionable colors, all shades and widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. All first class. No lady can purchase such fine Ribbons as these at any store in the land for many times our price. Don't miss this Bargain. Mrs. W. Gallagher, East Clifton, Que., says: "I consider your Ribbons the cheapest I have ever got." Price, per box, only 85c., or 3 boxes for \$2.50, postpaid. Millinery Supply Co., Box N, Toronto.

Are Rabbits Wholesome Food?

H. G. B., Brandon, Man.: "Is rabbit meat considered wholesome food?"

Answer—Rabbits are generally believed to be wholesome to eat. In winter, when other food is scarce, they will eat poplar and other bark, which gives the meat an unpleasant flavor, but that does not necessarily render it unwholesome.

Cultivation Questions.

Greenhorn, Minnedosa, Man.:—1. "I am going to buy a subsurface packer in the spring. I never used one before. I expect to sow oats on spring plowing. Should I use the packer after the plow and then harrow? Does it require harrowing after the packer? 2. I am going to summerfallow a field next year and want to kill some stinkweed. Which is best, to disk in May and plow deep in July, or plow early in the spring and deep in July?"

Answer.—We think it would do good work to use the packer right after the plow, following closely with the drill. But we would be very glad to hear from anyone who has had experience along this line. This is the season to have such questions thoroughly discussed in the light of recent experience.

2. Much depends on how thoroughly the seeds have got spread through the soil. Our advice is to disk early if the stubble will allow you to do so without choking the disc. Shallow plowing will succeed if the discs will not work. Harrow close behind the plow, and repeat the harrowing as often as you can get a stand of plants from the foul seeds. This will bring you on to late

list referred to one could decide which one or more books would cover the branches of live stock husbandry which it was most desirable to study. The price of each book is stated in the notice on page 1160. Any of the books may be obtained from this office.

Pipes for Culverts—Brick Veneer.

A. M., Stonewall:—"I. I would be glad to have the experience of municipal road-makers regarding the use of pipes in preference to planks for small culverts. How deep should they be placed to enable a threshing outfit to go over them with safety? 2. What would be the best way to brick veneer a house that has six-inch studding, rough boards first, then paper and shiplap outside? Would you recommend a space, say an inch between the boards and brick, or put them close to the lumber with no space?"

Answer.—2. The first thing is to paper carefully all over the old surface. It is next to impossible to secure a space between the veneer and the wood. A good deal can be done by having the mortar properly filled into the upright joints of the brick.

Keeping Water out of a Cellar.

B. B., Rapid City, Man.: "What can one do to keep water out of a cellar? What kind of cement would you advise and how would you apply it?"

Answer.—This is a very bad time of year to think of such work, for all the sand and gravel needed for the work will be frozen and would need to be thoroughly thawed out inside a warm building. Put a layer of small



1ST AND 2ND PRIZE DRIVING TEAMS AT MAPLE CREEK FAIR, 1903

in June. No matter whether the spring has been dry or the reverse, the harrowing will have kept the land moist and fit to plow. If very wet, let it dry before you plow. The object always being to get all the foul seeds germinated, you should not plow deeper than the original depth. Harrow, as before, and stir with the disk, so as to give every seed a chance to start. Harvest will check your surface work for a time, but watch for the fall crop of stinkweed. If it shows up it must be disked before the snow flies, for it will live all winter if let alone. Work of this sort will clear out most of the foul seeds in one year.

Stock Book Wanted.

H. A. H., Beulah, Man.: "Please tell me price, name, and where obtainable of good horse or general stock book."

Answer—There is scarcely any book in print which may be said to be up to date and which attempts to cover the entire subject of the care and doctoring of live stock. A few of the old reprint books spread themselves over a great deal of ground, dealing with breeding, care of all kinds of stock and veterinary practice, but four or five good up to date volumes are worth many times as much as these. A list of some of the best live stock books was given on page 1160 of the Nov. 20th issue. Every one of the books mentioned there is first class. For a good simple farmer's veterinary work we recommend "Veterinary Elements," price \$1.50. The "Farmer's Veterinary Adviser," for \$3.00 is a more thorough book and somewhat more technical. By looking over the

For Sale—5 miles from Gainsboro, Assa., 2 miles from school and church; 320 acres good wheat land, no scrub, 135 acres under cultivation, 55 acres of backsetting, well harrowed down, balance has only grown one crop, 40 acres of which is ploughed. New frame stable, 26 x 16, single boarded. \$4,500, \$3,000 cash, balance in six payments at 7 per cent. interest. Jas. H. Anderson, Gainsboro, Assa.

Ranch for Sale—Situated on Ross Creek, 10 miles south of Lynn Station and 25 miles east of Medicine Hat, good school on the ranch, 3 miles from church. Comprising 320 acres of good farming land, all fenced with 3 strands of barb wire, first-class cottage house with 5 rooms, shingle roof, brick chimney, plastered, well painted, with veranda. Large frame stable, shingled roof, with granary aloft, large cow stable, large log cattle shed, good spring well, and running creek all the year round. This ranch is suitable for either ranching or dairy farming. This property will be sold cheap as the owners are retiring from ranching. Apply for further particulars to Algernon Mort, Josephsburg P.O., Assa.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man.

For Sale—Six Shorthorn bulls and four cows and heifers. William King, Fork River, via Dauphin, Man.

For Sale—Pure Red Fife wheat and six-rowed beardless barley. Geo. Thomas, Glen Ewen, Assa.

If you want pure Barred Rock cockerels, I have a fine lot at \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. Only breed kept. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

For Sale—Second hand ten horse power, in good repair. Price \$25.00. Homer Smith, Box 758, Winnipeg, Man.

Wanted—First-class general farm hand. Give experience, age and wages expected. Address A. E. Elliott, Box 128, Melita, Man.

Information Wanted—of Spencer Edward Percival, who arrived in Winnipeg, 1898, from England. G. Freeman, Craven, Assa. 1-2

For Sale—One heavy draft stallion, two and a half years old, weighing 1,750 lbs., symmetrical in shape, bright bay, a beauty. John Woolger, Sintaluta, Assa.

If You Keep Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats or Birds, write at once for large new catalogue. It is free. Morgan's Incubator Works, London, Canada.

Wanted—for large and repeated orders, Swan, Goose and Turkey Quills from wings. Send samples and prices per cwt. to E. B. Hill, Carstairs, Alta.

For Sale—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, the only breed kept, unlimited range over farm, good birds, \$1 each. Address Captain Smith, Ninette, Man.

Salesman—To handle our choice specialties during fall and winter. Whole or part time. Pay weekly. Elegant outfit free. Cavers Bros., Nurserymen, Galt, Ont.

For Sale—20 Yorkshire sows from 7 to 13 months old, also a few boars the same ages, all registered stock. James J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man.

For Sale—About 100 Game cockerels of the following breeds: Black Breasted, Reds, Red Pyles, Duckwings and Pit. Samuel McCurdy, Carberry, Manitoba.

Pekin Ducks for Sale—Two pairs, both pair prize winners. Will let them go for \$3 a pair. A bargain. Robt. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

For Sale—Two Shorthorn bulls, ten and twelve months old, got by Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.), color red and roan. W. Mabon, Roseberry P.O., Man.

For Sale—A good registered Shorthorn bull, coming three years old, sired by Sittytown Hero. James McFee, Jr., Headingly, Man.

For Sale—Quarter section improved land, good house and outbuildings. Close to Beaver Hills, 7 miles from town. For particulars write J. A. Clements, Beaverdale, Assa.

Seed Oats for Sale—Tartar King. If you want big crops and grandest quality, try these and be satisfied; 60 cents bushel. S. G. Chatterton, Lumsden, Assa.

For Sale—Brome grass seed, guaranteed free from noxious seeds. Delivered at any station for \$9.00 per 100 lbs., sacks included. Wm. Clements, Fairbairn, Assa.

\$2.50 Reward—For names of men who imported Clyde stallions Kilrain (7869) and Bassrock (6473). \$2.50 for each name. Send name to Josh Laughton, Shoal Lake, Man.

Herdsmen Wanted—Middle aged man, thoroughly competent to take charge of pure bred herd. Sober and well recommended. State salary wanted. Address W. E., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

Farm to Rent—Either for cash or on shares; 160 acres, 70 acres under cultivation, house and stable, 9 miles N.E. of Winnipeg. Geo. H. Betts, Louise Bridge P.O., Man.

For Sale or Rent—Seven miles from town, 960 acres, suitable for mixed farming, 355 under cultivation, 225 ready for crop, 600 fenced, good buildings and water. Apply to T. A. Porter, Carleton Place, Assa.

For Sale—Two Shorthorn bulls, one 2 years old, gentle and good stock getter; also bull calf of 1903, a beauty; both roans. A bargain if taken soon. Apply to T. H. Matchett, Treherne, Man.

Wanted—Experienced farmer wants to rent improved quarter or half section farm near school in Manitoba. Mixed farming preferred. Address A. D., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale—Two Clyde stallions, one 4 year old, the other 2; also my Shorthorn bull, Earl of Plainview, 3 years old. Also some choice females. Wm. Maxwell, Moropano, Man.

Farms for Sale—In the far-famed Souris district, some splendid sections, all well improved, close to good markets and schools. For lists and particulars apply to W. G. Hetherington, P.O. Box 234, Souris, Man.

Wanted—Reliable men to sell for the Ponthill Nurseries, largest and best assortment of stock Liberal terms to workers, pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

Two Englishmen—of one year's experience, seek engagement from April next on mixed or dairy farm in Alberta, in or near Pincher Creek district preferred. Apply J. F. Deane, Poplar Point, Man.

Improved Bronze Turkeys—Three-quarter wild, extra well bred. Fine birds in every respect. Gobblers, \$3.00, hens \$2.50 each, pair \$5.00. M. O. Routledge, Miami, Man.

Wanted—Farmer to supply family in Winnipeg with butter and eggs regularly the year around. About 10 pounds of butter and 5 dozen eggs required weekly. The best price for each will be paid. Write P.O. Drawer 1362, Winnipeg, Man.

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can spend half of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted to Rent—Quarter section, with buildings, near a market and adjoining or near another quarter that I can homestead. If horses and implements were left on the place could pay down \$1,000 cash or more. Address H. E. G., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale—Large two-wheel bone cutter (new), few Bronze turkeys, trio White Langshans, trio S. Spangled Hamburg and Game bantams, large bull dog, one pointer bitch, two large wolf hounds, 14 varieties pigeons and canary birds. A. Guilbert, Le-tollier, Man.

For Sale—Improved Berks, aged sows and sows which had one litter, some of these bred to farrow in March, by Conqueror. Choice sows farrowed May last; a choice lot of both sexes, fall litters, besides a few boars fit for service. Also Toulouse geese. R. J. Pritchard, Box 71 Roland, Man.

For Sale—Stag hounds, fast, good wolf killers, three-quarter bred greyhound. Fox terriers, good to go to ground for fox, etc. Collie, sire, good stud dog, pedigreed and prize winner. Pointers, full sisters to Wapella Joe, registered and pedigreed, good bird sense and fit for bench. Address James A. Macdonald, Wapella, Assa.

For Sale, Trade or Exchange—Beautiful home with fruit orchards in the famous Sacramento valley of California, the healthiest place on earth, for sale or will trade for good farming property in Western Canada. Write for full particulars to Mr. Redyns, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale—Humphrey green bone and vegetable cutter, with stand and set of extra knives, only used a short time, good as new. Price \$14.00, worth \$20.00. Also 120 egg hot air incubator (new) complete with lamps, rack, egg tester, thermometer, etc. This machine gave me good results. I am replacing with larger one. Price \$18.00, cost \$25.00. Apply to C. E. Weeks, Brandon, Man.

Farm to Rent—First-class grain farm on shares, in the Swan River Valley, about one hundred and fifty acres new breaking, frame house and stable, well situated beside main road. Ten miles from town of Swan River, branch line building within four miles, running creek crosses the farm, quarter mile from Harrington post office, one mile from school and church. Will furnish seed. A. J. Cotton, Swan River, Man.

For Sale—I have a pen (four hens, four pullets and a cock) of Barred Plymouth Rocks for the first \$20. These birds are fit for show and are of Bradley Brothers' breeding, Lee, Mass., U.S.A., Also a few good cockerels at \$2 each. Also Single Comb White Leghorn and White Wyandotte poultry, also eggs in season. I have three improved Yorkshire boars, fit for service, which I will take \$15 each for. John Longmore, Holland, Man.

Wanted Horse Hair—Ranchers and farmers save this. I pay 22¢ cents per pound for dry and clean horse hair combs and tails if shipped me freight paid. A pointer: There are three rates for shipping horse hair, press packed being the cheapest. Get rate from your station agent. Should be about 2 cents per lb. Manitoba and 3 cents in Northwest. Prompt cash on receipt of shipments. Freight address: T. L. Cummins, hair merchant, York Station, 7th District. Postal address, Norway, Ont.

Imported Thoroughbred Stallion for Sale—Rothervale, bred in England and specially selected by Lt.-Col. Dent, Imperial Remount Officer for Canada, as being suitable for breeding army remounts. Winner of 1st special and Sir Walter Gilbey's Challenge Cup at the Hunters' Improvement Show; 1st at Montreal Horse Show; 1st at the Buffalo Pan-American; 1st at London, Ont.; 1st and diploma at Regina; besides many other prize winnings. For price, breeding and other particulars apply to James Churchill, V.S., Box 366, Regina, Assa.

The Bethlehem of To-day.

Bethlehem, which in the days of the prophet Micah was "little among the thousands in Judah," is now one of the largest villages in Palestine. The inhabitants number about 3,000. It is very appropriate that this village, in which the Saviour was born, should be superior to all others in Palestine. This it is generally acknowledged to be. The natives of Bethlehem are the most intelligent and most industrious of all the village dwellers around Jerusalem. They are also renowned for their high moral character. The entire population holds the Christian faith, either that of the Latins or of the Greeks. Ibrahim Pasha on laying Bethlehem in ruins, strangely enough, drove out the Turks and allowed the Christians to stay and dwell in the birthplace of their faith, and they have held sway there ever since.

The inhabitants of Bethlehem cultivate the land with a diligence unknown to their Mohammedan neighbors. The women are quite as industrious as the men, both in the work in the fields and in the homes. Many a maiden with flowing veil and tinkling coins on her cap can be seen gleaning in harvest time.

The women in Bethlehem are noted for their beauty and their graceful and dignified carriage. The latter may be caused by the habit they have of carrying heavy pitchers and baskets laden with fruit on their heads above their already heavy head gear. They are also renowned for their nobility and

composed of wide stone steps. The houses are mostly built of white limestone and have but one story, with flat roofs, which serve as streets, so closely are they connected to each other. In the greater number of the houses there is only one room, the sole door of which is the street entrance. This is always left wide open, and visitors are ever welcome, for hospitality is a strong characteristic of all the varied inhabitants of Palestine. Thus all the events occurring in one home are known and discussed by the dwellers in all the surrounding houses, and there are no secrets kept from the eyes or ears of neighbors. All the dwellers in one village are "neighbors" to each other.

There are no street lamps in Bethlehem, and, therefore, the people withdraw to their homes and close their doors soon after sunset. Most of the business of the town is carried on in the market place during the morning, and housekeepers purchase their provisions daily from the men and women squatting on the ground of this central square, where they spend hours bargaining over the price of each article.

The homes of the natives are very simply furnished. The comfortable which serve for beds at night are all put away on a shelf on one side of the room by day. In one corner stands a large stone pitcher of water. This the women fill twice a day from the village well which is the general meeting place of friends and strangers, and this is the starting place of all the news and gossip of the town. The

Helena is owned in common by the Latins, the Greeks and the Armenians, who each have their own separate share in it and their own small chapels within the one building. The Turk holds control of it and sells the privilege of possession of the various sacred spots to the highest bidder. The Greeks, being the wealthiest of the Oriental Christians, own the largest chapel. This is a source of great sorrow to the Latins, and because of the unfriendly feeling between all these different sects Turkish sentries are stationed to keep the peace within all the churches in Palestine which are owned by several sects in common.

The grotto of the manger, the site of all sacred sites in the whole world, is reached by a descent of marble stairs, which lead down below the chancel. Here is a small grotto, where, in the place of the stable of history, is a magnificent little chapel resplendent with gold and silver decorations. Many rows of golden lamps hanging from the rocky ceiling shed a gorgeous though subdued light into the otherwise dark and gloomy enclosure. The cradle in which the Holy Infant lay is, according to tradition, in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome. An altar stands on the spot of the manger, and above it is a large painting of the stable in which the great Nativity took place. An altar lighted up by many gilded lamps, which burn day and night, accords the visit of the magi and the offering of their rare gifts of frankincense and myrrh. This incident is also depicted in a large painting. A golden star in the marble floor is

Why the Country Boy Succeeds.

It is no secret that a good many of our greatest men begin life as country boys. I think the farm sends more graduates to the Senate, and to the Stock Exchange, than any other school in the land. Statesmen, millionaires, bankers, brokers, lawyers, judges, ministers and merchants start out from good, plain country homes. Find an exceptionally clever all-round man in a place of eminence, and five times out of six you will discover; that, as a lad, he was trained in a rural community, and lived his first formative years somewhere away from a town. The ordinary city boy may be sharper and shrewder, may get on faster in school than his country cousin, but the latter has definite advantages all his own.

For one thing, he usually has work to do with his hands. About a farm there is a good deal that a boy can do. Chores morning and evening, wood to split for kindling and wood boxes to fill, cows to go after up the road and along to the hillside or the valley pasture, gardens to weed, plowing, hoeing, reaping, sowing; whatever the season may be, it surely brings its task. I suppose the farmer's son fancies his lot is hard, as he works in the barn or the stable, takes care of the animals, and learns early that priceless lesson for life—responsibility. It is a hardness that makes for future success: it brings out capability that but for its wholesome discipline would never develop.

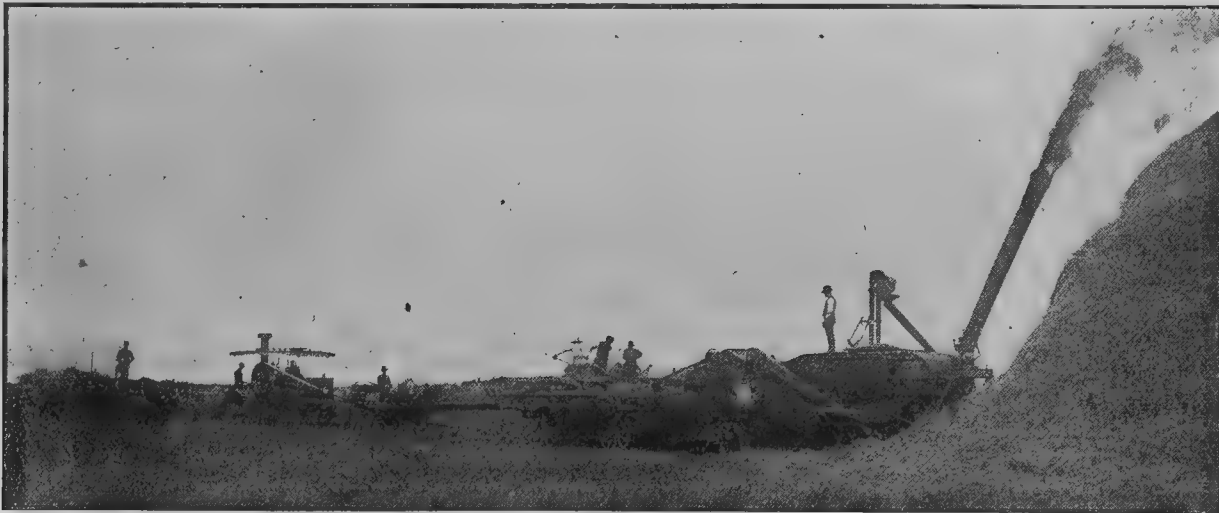
Another thing that I find a blessing to the country boy, is that he learns the real use of books. Very likely he has not too many of them, and for that reason he prizes more those he has. One good book is far more educational to the youth who masters it by the evening lamp, than a dozen skimmed through and forgotten, because read merely for amusement. Even the multiplicity of daily newspapers, hastily scanned by city boys, may tend away from intelligence and mental growth: whereas the weekly or semi-weekly paper taken in the country, brought home from the post office as a precious thing, and devoured from first to last page, is a source of information and instruction to the whole family.

Let nobody despise the small school, the district school, that standing by the lonely road, is a real outpost of learning and civilization. There may be no possibility of teaching—as teaching is understood in the large graded school—to which hundreds of pupils go in the big cities; but here is individual teaching, and the bright boy who chooses to apply himself will not fail to secure something worth much in the race of life.

If I were asked to give as a finality, my thought of the crowning advantage which the country boy possesses over his brother of the town, I would say it was this: He has very little money to spend, and few places to tempt him to expenditure. The lavish way in which heedless young people dispose of pennies and dimes, easily procured from foolish parents, easily wasted on trifling indulgences, forecasts the life-long penury, the hand-to-mouth existence, which eats like rust into the happiness of too many lives. A boy is better for having little pocket money, and, better still, if he may early acquire habits of earning and saving.—Mrs. Sangster, in Christian Herald.

A case was disposed of at the Portage la Prairie assizes a few days ago in which a farmer named Ferris brought an action against the Canadian Northern for the loss of 500 bushels of wheat shipped in a car billed to Port Arthur. According to the evidence brought in by the plaintiff, he put 1,300 bushels of wheat into the car, but on arrival at its destination it contained only 800 bushels. Judge Perdue gave a verdict for \$275 and costs. The railway company intend to appeal the case to the full court.

Is your subscription paid for 1904?



THRESHING NEAR YORKTON, ASSA.

uprightness of character. They claim to have descended from the crusaders, and still wear the costume that was in style in those days. It is the prettiest of all the brightly colored gowns worn in Palestine and is elaborately trimmed with embroidery worked by themselves.

At the door of their homes and in the court yard which is the common property of the surrounding houses women and maidens can be seen sitting on mats grinding the grain at their small hand mills, singing cheerily as they work. Inside the houses others are busy helping the men carving articles of worship out of the oyster shells found in the Persian gulf. These relics, which they offer for sale, are truly things of beauty, though carved by the hands of these simple, illiterate workers. Large entire shells have bas-relief pictures of the Nativity exquisitely carved on them. The Bethlehemites carry on quite an extensive trade both in the orient and in other lands in curios made from this pearl, as also from the olive wood of the land and the black stone from the Dead sea.

The houses in Bethlehem are scattered here and there regardless of symmetry and with no attempt whatever at forming streets. There is but one street in the whole town, and that is the country road leading up into the market place. On arriving here all vehicles must of necessity stop and the visitor must alight and visit the city on foot, ascending and descending its stony, intricate lanes, or, rather, passages between the houses. Many of these paths up into the village are

small hand mill is an important article in every home. Their cooking stove is a little earthenware hearth. On this the coffee pot can be found at almost any hour of the day, or the large pan which contains the rice or beans, which constitute the most important meal of the day. On the walls of the Latin homes are small crucifixes and in the Greek gilded pictures of saints. The Bethlehemites are very proud of the fact that they dwell in the very town where the Saviour was born.

The centre of interest in Bethlehem, both to the inhabitants and to the visitor, is the large cluster of buildings consisting of the Church of the Nativity surrounded by the Latin and Greek convents. This most interesting edifice in all Palestine is the oldest Christian church in existence. It was built over a site the authenticity of which is little disputed. St. Helena founded the church in 335 A. D., at the time when she erected so many beautiful edifices upon sacred sites in Palestine. If this church in Bethlehem had been built entirely according to her plan it would have been simply magnificent, but for some unknown reason her details were never carried out. Still the church has standing remains which show something of its former grandeur. The beautiful Corinthian pillars of marble and the cedar beams from the Lebanon, which uphold the roof, and the faded remains of the beautiful frescoes on the walls all give one an idea of the magnificence of her plan.

The present church built over the site and adjoining this basilica of St.

inscribed: "His Natus Est Jesus Christus de Virgine Maria."

The whole chapel containing these two altars is only thirty-seven feet long and eleven wide. The walls are covered with rich though somewhat faded tapestries and paintings. As one gazes around and meditates on the associations of the place, looking on the cave, which in all probability is the very one which stood below the inn, and as one's eye rests upon the devoted pilgrims prostrating themselves before these altars in gratitude of soul, one is greatly impressed with the realization of one's surroundings and the marvelous history.

Under the building are caves. Beneath one of the altars down in these grottoes is a dark recess behind an iron grating. By the light of torches in the hands of the monks, who act as guides, one peers down into the gruesome depths below. The monks tell us that this is the pit where the massacred infants were cast. Here also is a large painting depicting the details of this tragic event. The most interesting of all these caves is that in which the noble St. Jerome lived and died and from whence he gave the world his great life work of translation.

As the church and the convents are built on the very highest point of the hill the view from their towers is that of a magnificent landscape spreading out for miles before one. Beyond the undulating plains just below the hill of Bethlehem is the wilderness of Judaea leading from Jerusalem down to the valley of the Jordan.—E. Ben Oliei in Wisconsin Agriculturist.



Brandon Experimental Farm
Report, 1903.

Through the kindness of Superintendent Bedford we are in receipt of a condensed report of the yields from uniform test plots of grain grown on the experimental farm at Brandon during the past season. All the plots were one-twentieth acre and sown on summer-fallow.

As the results from different years' testings sometimes show considerable variation, it is only by comparing the yields of different varieties during a succession of years than an accurate estimate as to their productiveness may be formed. We have, therefore, in most of the tests, supplemented the yields given by Mr. Bedford for 1903 by placing alongside them the figures for the same variety as given in his reports for 1902 and 1901. We think that in this way a better knowledge as to the real prolificness of each sort may be gained.

SPRING WHEAT.

The uniform test plots of wheat were sown from April 21st to April 24th. Sixty-four varieties were grown, but only the returns from the twenty highest are given; Red Fyfe was the forty-fourth.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.
Goose	46-20	44-40	42-
Roumanian ..	44-40	46-20	35-40
Spelt	43-50	34-40	45-20
Australian No. 9	34-00	30-20	30-
Chester	33-30	33-50	19-20
Blair	31-30	30-	30-20
Fraser	31-20	23-20	27-20
White Russian ..	30-40	33-20	36-
Wellman's Fife ..	30-20	30-	34-40
Dawn	30-20	34-20	33-20
Angus	30-00	31-40	30-40
Benton	29-20	34-	33-20
Percy	29-10	29-20	29-20
Crawford	29-	27-	28-
Bishop	28-40	25-40	24-40
Weldon	28-40	25-	31-40
Harrison Bearded	28-20	34-	26-40
Hungarian	28-20	23-50	29-40
Advance	28-10	28-20	34-20
Alpha	28-	29-40	35-
Plumper	28-	24-20	31-20

OATS.

The oats were sown May 5 and 6; 45 varieties were grown, but only 20 of the highest are given. The plot of Banner being the outside one, it was badly injured by vehicles and is only 37th on the list.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.
Buckbee's Illinois	119-14	82-12	73-18
Ear. Gol. Prolific	115-10	88-28	67-8
New Zealand ..	114-24	62-2	78-8
Wide Awake ..	113-18	64-24	89-14
Golden Giant ..	109-14	70-	70-
Abundance	109-14	72-2	83-18
Waverley	109-14	60-13	78-8
Lincoln	108-28	65-10	85-30
Danish Island ..	108-8	67-2	89-14
Holstein Prolific	107-32	81-6	81-26
Irish Victor	107-22	60-30	84-24
Golden Tartarian	106-6	59-24	82-32
Improved Ligowo	105-20	51-6	81-6
Thousand Dollar	105-10	63-8	68-8
Columbus	104-14	66-6	84-4
Twentieth Century	104-14	Not reported.	
White Giant	103-28	50-	89-14
White Schonen ..	100-20	53-8	87-2
American Beauty	99-14	61-6	79-14
Wallis	99-4	74-24	86-16

SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

Sown May 7 and 8. Twenty varieties of barley were grown, but only ten of the best yielding varieties are given.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.
Nugent	73-4	20-40	33-36
Mensury	71-32	42-4	48-16
Yale	70-	13-16	47-4
Summit	67-14	22-4	37-24
Brome	66-32	20-20	27-44
Mansfield	66-12	17-4	47-24
Odessa	66-12	29-8	26-32
Oderbruch	63-16	17-44	29-28
Empire	61-32	25-40	33-16
Common	61-32	31-2	29-8

PEAS.

Sown April 24 to 27. Forty varieties of this grain were sown, but only ten of the highest yielding kinds are given.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

Variety.	Yield per acre.		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.
Alma	64-40		37-20
English Grey ..	63-		29-50
Early Britain ..	60-20		36-20
Macoun	57-		41-40
Victoria	54-40		41-20
German White ..	54-40		38-40
Pearl	54-	40-20	27-20
Golden Vine ..	53-40	54-40	35-
Crown	53-	61-	38-30
Archer	51-40	40-20	34-20

As the field used for the test of varieties of peas suffered severely from the flooding of the Assiniboine river in 1902 only 10 varieties out of 57 sown were harvested. This accounts for the fact that no report for that year is given for a number of the varieties named above.

INDIAN CORN.

The best 12 varieties for this year out of 24 grown are here given. The yield is of green corn sown in rows three feet apart. Sowing was done May 23.

Varieties.	Yield per Acre.		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.
Eureka	28-1532	16-736	
Thoroughbred ..	28-	232 13-	928 23-
White Flint	28-	232 13-	928 23-
Champion	28-	232 13-	928 23-
White Pearl	24-	312 18-	696 18-
Sup. Fodder	21-	1824 15-	888
Ear. Mastodon ..	21-	768 14-	1568 17-
Compton's	20-	392 15-	624 17-
Early	19-	1336 16-	472 17-
Early Butler ..	19-	1336 16-	472 17-
Mammoth	19-	1072 14-	1832 19-
Cuban	19-	1072 14-	1832 19-
Angel of	19-	1072 15-	624 15-
Midnight	19-	1072 15-	624 15-
Red Cob	19-	1072 11-	440 19-
Ensilage	19-	280 14-	1040 19-
Longfellow	19-	280 11-	1760 18-
Giant Prolific ..	19-	280 11-	1760 18-
Ensilage	19-	280 11-	1760 18-

POTATOES.

Fifty-six varieties were grown and the returns are given from the best 12, all planted on May 21, in rows three feet apart.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.
General Gordon ..	630-40	289-40	476-40
Delaware	586-40	429-	425-20
Enormous	509-40	557-20	542-40
Uncle Sam	498-40	330-	487-40
American Wonder ..	495-	403-20	586-40
Seedling No. 7 ..	487-40	421-40	506-
Irish Daisy	484-	355-40	414-20
State of Maine ..	484-	381-20	597-40
Money Maker	480-20	330-	520-40
Canadian Beauty ..	469-20	326-20	473-
Cambridge Russet ..	465-40	473-	473-
Early Puritan	462-	293-20	480-20

TURNIPS.

Twenty varieties of turnips were grown at two different periods; in every instance the early sown gave the best returns. Returns are given from the 12 highest.

Variety.	1st Sowing, 2nd Sowing, May 30, '03, June 13, '03.		
	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.
Magnum Bonum ..	43-1120	18-	960
Drummond's Purp. Top	42-	480	14-1040
Mammoth Clyde ..	41-1160	16-	1000
Elephant's Master ..	40-1312	15-	1680
Selected Purple Top ..	40-	520	16-736
Skirvings	40-	520	20-920
Imperial Swede	40-	520	19-1600
Kangaroo	39-1200	17-	320
Sutton's Champion ..	39-1200	15-	360
Hall's Westbury	39-1200	21-	240
New Century	39-672	14-	1040
Hazelwood's Bronze Top	38-	1880	17-320

MANGELS.

Two sowings were also made of mangels. Sixteen varieties were used; returns are here given of the best 12.

Variety.	1st Sowing, 2nd Sowing, May 30, '03, June 13, '03.		
	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.
Mammoth Long Red ..	42-744	23-	1520
Half Long Sugar White	36-1392	23-	760
Triumph Yellow Globe	33-1584	20-	656
Mam. Yel. Intermediate	33-1320	24-	1368
Sel. Mammoth Long Red	32-1736	23-	1784
Prize Mam. Long Red ..	32-1472	22-	88
Prize Winner Yel. Globe	31-1360	21-	1560
Yellow Intermediate ..	30-720	20-	712
Yel. Yel. Intermediate	29-1400	22-	880
Leviathan Long Red ..	28-232	18-	960
Gate Post	27-1968	23-	200
Selected Yellow Globe ..	27-1704	23-	728

CARROTS.

Variety.	1st Sowing, 2nd Sowing, May 16, '03, June 6, '03.		
	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.
Improved Short White ..	22-1320	12-	640
New White Intermediate	21-	240	900
Ontario Champion	21-	240	11-1760
White Belgian	17-1640	10-	1780
Half Long Chatenay ..	17-	320	10-1120

SUGAR BEETS.

Variety.	1st Sowing, 2nd Sowing, June 1, '03, June 15, '03.		
	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.	Tons, lbs.
Danish Red Top	25-	160	19-1600
Red Top Sugar Beet ..	24-	312	20-920
Danish Improved	23-	464	16-1000
Improved Imperial	22-	1936	21-504
Wanzelben	20-	128	15-360

Cost of Irrigation.

Grasping corporations are often in a position to extract from consumers and patrons as much as a certain service will stand, irrespective of the cost of such service, but this state of affairs generally lasts only until the state interferes and regulates prices or competition forces prices down to a legitimate basis. Finally, therefore, the charge for rendering any service to the public is regulated by the amount of capital investment upon which a reasonable return is legitimate, plus the cost of management.

The cost of constructing irrigation systems is, therefore, a matter of vital importance to us in the irrigated West. An Industrial Commission in the United States has recently submitted a report on the subject. It is shown that the cost of irrigation construction has been not more than from \$2 to \$5 per acre in the original pioneer ditches, but the cost has increased with the necessity for storage and for long canals to about \$12 per acre. The average annual cost of conveying the water has been about \$1.25 per acre, including all costs of repairs and maintenance. The report advocates national control of all sources of water supply upon which two or more states depend for irrigation. This would seem to be the only just and equitable solution of this difficulty. The livelihood and material welfare of the whole agricultural community of the irrigated districts depend so absolutely upon the water supply and distribution that it would be a grave mistake to allow the sources of supply and the reservoirs at the headwaters to fall into the hands of private individuals. Vested riparian rights must be respected, but the sources of water for purposes of irrigation are so vital to the people at large that they must always remain in the hands of the people themselves.

It might be mentioned in this connection that the cost of bringing water to the farms in the Canadian West is much below these figures. No storage arrangements have as yet been required as the water available is greatly in excess of present requirements. While it may be true that our climatic conditions may not permit our growing the most expensive and remunerative crops under artificial watering, the engineering and constructive problems are comparatively simple and water can, therefore, be supplied at a much smaller cost per acre than anywhere in the States, or probably in the world, and as our lands are infinitely cheaper than those south of the line, we may well rest content with producing phenomenal crops of fodder plants and turning the final product off on the hoof.

Financing the Exhibition at Killarney.

The treasurer of the Southern Manitoba Agricultural and Arts Association writes us in explanation of the delay in paying money upon prize winnings at the fair at Killarney. He says:

"Our receipts this year were cut off by bad weather and amounted to about \$6,000 in all; our gross expenses were a trifle over \$10,000, mainly on grounds and buildings. This being our first year, these items were necessarily heavy. We are putting through a loan of \$4,000, which will wipe everything off and give us a good start for next year. It may be a month yet before we can conclude matters."

We are sorry for the unfortunate circumstances which makes it necessary to delay payment of the prizes, but are assured that the Association will be on a footing to successfully undertake its present year's work.

Wm. Wakeford, Clover Bar, Alta., has a crop of oats of a variety called Big Fours, purchased two years ago in St. Paul, Minnesota. From the six bushels he bought then he had this year 28 acres that yielded 2,964 bushels. When well dressed they weighed 46 1/2 lbs. to the bushel.



The best and safest way
to keep Baby's skin
healthy is to use only
**BABY'S OWN
SOAP**

Pure, Dainty, Delicate.
Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

A new branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has been organized at Neepawa with a membership of 37. The following are the officers: President, J. H. Irwin; secretary-treasurer and vice-president, Stephen Benson; directors, Jos. Laidler, W. W. Hoffman, George Edwards, Thos. Turner, W. F. Sirrett, W. Pollock.

During 1903 over 200 samples of timothy seed were examined by the seed division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Of these only four were entirely free from weed seeds. In the others over 30 different kinds of weed seeds were represented. Of these cinquefoil, peppergrass, sheep sorrel, ribgrass, false flax, lamb's-quarters, Canada thistle and white cockle were most commonly present, often at the rate of several thousand per pound. Several hundred samples of both red and alsike clover were also examined and upwards of 40 species of weed seeds were found.

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than any other emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, for the following good and sufficient reasons:

It is a perfect emulsion of the finest Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained, and is, therefore, very easily assimilated.

It is the only emulsion which contains Iron, which is absolutely necessary for the production of rich, red, healthy blood.

It contains Phosphorus in proper quantity, and is, therefore, an admirable nerve and brain food.

Adds 7 lbs. to the Weight of an Anaemic Baby in 5 Weeks

The Doctor Writes:

London, 12th Dec., 1902.

Gentlemen,—About five weeks ago I prescribed FERROL for a very emaciated, anaemic, the sequelae of measles. He is altogether a nice boy, aged three years suffering from better—the great improvement is apparent to everyone who has seen the child before. He has gained seven pounds in weight during the month's treatment. He has also recovered from the bronchial cough and aural discharge he was then suffering from. He took your preparation eagerly, and retained it when other emulsions, etc., were rejected by the stomach. I consider it impossible to speak too highly of FERROL, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as pre-eminent suitable for all similar cases, or where the exhibition of Oil and Iron are specially indicated. Enclosed is the Nurse's report, which you are at liberty to make use of, but really, such an excellent preparation as FERROL is certain to give thorough satisfaction both to the prescriber who knows the therapeutic value of the formula, and to the patient, who soon appreciates the beneficial effects of same.

Besides supplying the necessary food for Tissue, Blood and Nerve, it acts as a splendid tonic, and enables the system to make proper use of the food thus supplied.

For the treatment of Consumption, Anaemia, General Debility, or wasting diseases of any kind, Ferrol has no equal.

Try it and be convinced.

At all Druggists. Free samples from THE FERROL CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Disc Plows vs. Mouldboard Plows.

By W. A. Doyle, Beulah, Man.

In a recent issue you invited information on the work of disc plows and results obtained from their use. I have used the Maw-Hancock disc plows for three years past, and the following is my experience:

On my Glenmurray farm the wheat was all on summerfallow, plowed early with the mouldboard plows, and as the weeds grew strong and bid fair to ripen their seed before frost set in to kill them, and as shepherd's purse and peppergrass were present, which plants cannot be winter killed, it was found necessary to plow again and such second plowing was done with three disc Maw-Hancock plows run as lightly as possible. This second plowing covered and killed every weed, making a perfect job, and as you will see the result amply paid for the extra plowing. Four horses to the three-disc plow can with ease plow eight acres per day, so it is not a very long job. Nineteen acres of this wheat was grown on a ridge of light land, with gravel and sand subsoil, and yielded 29 bushels per acre, and the balance of this Glenmurray farm went 41 bushels per acre.

The wheat on my Emmavale farm was all on summerfallow, and all plowed once with the same disc plows, except a few acres which was plowed twice by the discs to kill late weeds. Of this land 50 acres yielded 45 bushels per acre; 89 acres went 38½ bushels per acre, and this was our largest average yield, all being done with the disc plows.

On my "Transvaal" farm we had 112 acres of wheat, all fall plowed with the disc plows except a few acres spring plowed, and the yield was 26½ bushels per acre. I may state that this 112 acres was never plowed with any other than the disc plows and was even backset by the discs, which backsetting was an excellent job.

Thus it will be seen that crops grown on disc plowing have been quite satisfactory to us and I may say that our land is quite as free from weeds and wild rose bushes as it was when we used the mouldboard plows exclusively.

The points in favor of the disc plows are: 1. Lighter draft than a mouldboard plow running same depth and lifting the same weight of soil. 2. The saving of cost of sharpening and relaying plow shares. 3. The fact that the discs clean and run bright in all soils. 4. Better backsetting, in that more subsoil is brought up per horse power, and instead of the old sod being turned over in shape of a slab, it is broken up into much smaller pieces. 5. Being all iron and steel, the only parts to wear are the axles and discs, and if the latter are sharpened occasionally good work will result.

The objection has frequently been raised by the vendors of mouldboard plows that the discs do not as effectually cover stubble as do the mouldboard plows. [This statement is true; but is it an objection? Why do so many good farmers in Manitoba endeavor to burn off the stubble on their fields? Simply because they know that the burying of a heavy stubble crop by the plow is detrimental, and causes the soil to dry out, while its absence will permit of a much better impactment of the seed bed, which all admit to be most desirable. Hence for this reason I prefer as much of my stubble to be left on the top as is possible, provided that there is not so much that the shoes of the drill are obstructed, and we have not found that our shoes do not work well. Another reason for a portion of the stubble being left on the top is that it prevents the blowing of the soil on old lands from which the humus has been worked out. For these reasons I hold that this objection loses its force.]

I think that the principal reason for the unpopularity of the disc plow in some localities is that the vendors sold them broadcast without sufficiently definite instructions to the users as to the setting up and intelligent use of the plow. In most, if not all, of the plows sold the discs are not set

at the correct angle (either horizontally or perpendicularly) to do the best work. The buyer starts and runs his plow without further adjustment, and is naturally disappointed. I have seen vile work done with the Maw-Hancock discs for this reason, and this only, while the same plow was doing perfect work in my fields. I consider it as necessary that an expert should start these plows for the buyer as in the case of any other machine new to the farming community, and that neglect of so doing must result in a serious loss to the manufacturers and vendors of the discs.

Organized Irrigation.

It is evident that the colossal irrigation enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Calgary district has stirred its southern competitors to action. A new irrigation congress, primarily a state organization, but indirectly affecting the entire Northwest, was recently formed at Bismarck, N. D., and James J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities Company, addressed it on irrigation and its relation to the development of the Northwest. He dwelt on the growth of the Great Northern system and its reductions in freight rates from \$2.51 in 1882 to 85 cents in 1903, and referred to its efforts in behalf of irrigation. The vacant land, which would be valuable if irrigated, he gave as follows: North Dakota, 10,000,000 acres; South Dakota, 5,000,000 acres; Montana, 30,000,000 acres; Idaho, 10,000,000 acres; Washington, 15,000,000 acres. "With intelligent irrigation you can," said he, "add 1,000 farmers to this state and provide them each with a farm of 200 acres." Mr. Hill predicted the gradual lessening of the size of farms until each farmer should have only as much land as would yield him the highest return for his labor. The subdivision of the great farms into smaller ones, he predicted, would bring more advantages and comforts. The diversion of the Missouri river supply by an immense canal to the centre of the state and its distribution through other canals was not impossible. Larger irrigation works were in progress in other countries.

Judging by the activity in irrigation matters both south and north of the boundary it almost looks as if a large proportion of the agricultural products of the great Canadian and American West may in time be raised under artificial watering.

Ordering Cars of a Definite Size.

W. R. Motherwell, president of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association, writes us asking that we publish the following letter from Warehouse Commissioner Castle dealing with the right of applicants to order cars of a particular size which they may require:

"Winnipeg, Dec. 21, 1903.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of the 19th inst. I beg to say that if an applicant when filing his order for a car orders a 40,000, 60,000 or 80,000 lb. standard car (as the case may be), it is quite apparent that he should have his order filled with the size of car he ordered, always providing that he has ordered a car of a standard size. On the other hand, if when making his order the applicant does not state what standard size of grain car he requires, the agent would be justified in supplying him with the first car in his turn that comes along.

"If an applicant orders a 40,000 lb. car and he is the first applicant on the list, he is entitled to the first 40,000 lb. car which is left at the point. I am, Sir, yours truly, Chas. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner."

Mr. Motherwell adds: "It will be seen from the above letter that applicants whose turns have arrived are entitled to the first car of the size they require, providing they have stated the size when making application, failing which they are obliged to take any car that may fall to their lot, or lose their turn."

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the whole truth
and nothing but
the truth"
in time telling means
the time as told by the
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Experimental Farm Seed Distribution.

Wm. Saunders, Director of the Canadian Experimental Farms, sends us the following circular in regard to their annual distribution of seeds, etc.:—

"By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head in the Northwest Territories. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantities of oats, wheat and barley to be sent this year will be 4 lbs. of oats and 5 lbs. of wheat or barley, sufficient to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

"Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place."

New Branches of Manitoba G.G.A.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in writing us on the 1st inst., says:

"Within the last two weeks organizations were formed in Minto, Gladstone, Neepawa and Westwood. I find the farmers everywhere enthusiastic and sanguine as to the future of the organization. They are very much encouraged at what the movement has been able to accomplish in providing better facilities for shipping their grain and the only complaint is of a shortage of cars at some points in the western part of the province shortly before the close of navigation.

"The convention on Feb. 2 promises to be well attended by farmers from all over Manitoba. Every indication points to its being the largest gathering of farmers ever held in the West."

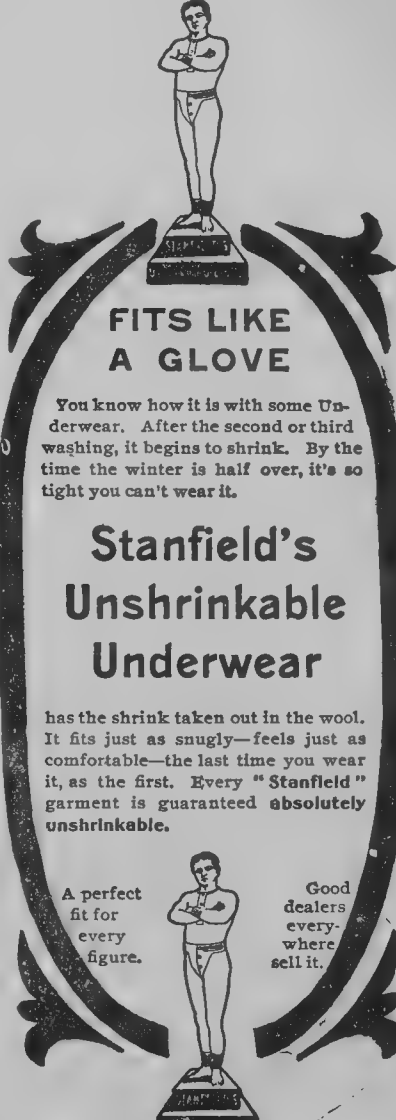
A circular calling the convention at Brandon has been sent to the secretaries of the local organizations. The following paragraphs are of interest to all farmers who would care to attend the convention, whether they have a branch of the G. G. A. in their district or not:

"While the voting power at the con-

vention is vested in delegates chosen from subordinate organizations on the basis of one representative for every ten paid-up members or fraction thereof, the executive is desirous that as many grain growers as possible will attend the convention and help to solve the many problems that confront us as grain growers. The railway companies will grant the usual reduced rates. Secure a certificate from your agent when you buy your ticket. If one hundred certificates are presented you will get a return ticket free; if less, return will be one third.

"A programme is now being prepared, and will be forwarded you at a later date. Among others, the following questions will be discussed, and your executive urge that you consider them in your meetings so that delegates may be in a position to deal with them intelligently:—1. The Inspection Act. 2. Our system of grading; is a change necessary? 3. Standard board; should G. G. A. be represented on board?"

Notice is also given of a few changes in the constitution.



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has the shrink taken out in the wool. It fits just as snugly—feels just as comfortable—the last time you wear it, as the first. Every "Stanfield" garment is guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable.

A perfect fit for every figure. Good dealers everywhere sell it.

Letter from President of Manitoba Grain Growers' Asso'n.

We are in receipt of the following letter from J. W. Scallion, Virden, president of the Grain Growers' Association:

"The annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is called for the 2nd and 3rd of February, and will be held in the council chamber, Brandon, opening at 2 p.m. on the 2nd and continuing until the evening of the 3rd, or until the work of the convention is completed. It is important that all district associations in the province be represented, as matters of great interest to the farmers of the West will be brought before the convention for consideration.

"The neglect to call a meeting of the Grain Standards Board to try and deal with the abnormal conditions of this season's wheat crop, the Inspection Act, the alleged mixing of different grades of wheat in transit and consequent lowering of the quality of our wheat in the British markets, have come in for a great deal of adverse criticism. These matters should be thoroughly investigated, to the end that justice be secured to all parties concerned.

"Farmers should have fair representation on the Grain Standards Board, the Survey Board, and all other boards and commissions appointed by government to deal with matters affecting the general interest of the people.

"A transportation commission has recently been appointed by the Dominion Government to enquire into the transportation question and report on the best way of solving that most important problem, and a railway commission is also about to be appointed to try and control the methods of railway corporations by preventing excessive freight charges, discriminations etc. There is no part of the Dominion so vitally interested in these matters as is the West, and this interest will increase rapidly from now on. The farmers should insist upon having representatives on these commissions, and the West, especially, should not be ignored in this respect.

"The lumber combine and coal question should be looked into with a view to securing relief from the present excessive prices charged for these necessities of existence in this country. These are some of the questions which will, no doubt, come up for consideration at the convention.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the benefits already derived from the organization of the Grain Growers' Association. The conditions existing at present with regard to the rights secured to farmers of loading their grain direct on cars, etc., and the effect of this on street prices, need only be contrasted with the state of things, in this respect, before these rights were secured, to make it very plain that the only way for farmers to secure justice and fair play (and that is all they ask for) is to keep up a strong organization, ready at all times to promote and guard their interests. What has already been secured by the organization is only a small instalment of what can be accomplished if the farmers are only true to themselves."

Ontario Farmers' Institute Report.

We are in receipt of the 1902-1903 report of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario. In that province a vigorous system of institute work has been carried on, and the report of the work of the year ending June 30 last shows a total membership in the province of 23,754. During the year 837 meetings were held, and 3,377 papers read or addresses delivered, while 126,459 persons attended the meetings.

In reviewing the year's work Superintendent Creelman draws attention to the special campaign which was made through the institutes last year with a view to securing a wider interest amongst the farmers in purity of seeds. Samples of good and bad seeds were

furnished the speakers, together with large charts showing the percentage of weed seeds found in commercial samples as ordinarily sold by the merchants.

An excursion to the Ontario Agricultural College has for a number of years been arranged under the auspices of the institutes, and advantage was taken of the one held last June by fully 40,000 persons.

A valuable branch of the work which has been developed within the last few years is the Women's Institutes. The report shows a total membership of 4,565. The work was designed largely for farmers' wives and daughters, but the town and village people have also interested themselves in the movement, so that the total attendance at these meetings during the year was 22,013. Not only has this branch been a means of doing good through its own distinctive channels, but it has also helped in materially adding to the whole institute movement in that, as a rule, the two branches hold union meetings at night during the winter time. "Three years ago," says the Superintendent, "we were confronted with the problem as to what was to become of the evening meetings. The young people were demanding a lighter form of entertainment than our delegates were able to give them, while our delegates found themselves handicapped when asked to deliver addresses on subjects pertaining to agriculture between the acts of a melodrama or the songs and recitations of a comic singer or reciter. The formation of the Women's Institutes has solved the problem, and with the assistance of the ladies in the evening meetings all factions in the community are satisfied."

The reports are got up in their usual complete way, and many of the papers made very interesting reading.

Manitoba Grain Growers Aggressive.

The executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association met at Portage la Prairie a few days before Christmas and advanced their preparations for the annual provincial convention to be held at Brandon on the 2nd and 3rd of February. A pretty full programme was arranged. It was expected that a few hundred delegates would be present from every part of the province, and so it was decided that each one be asked to secure a standard certificate from the railway agents when purchasing ticket so as to secure free return.

An aggressive propaganda was decided upon, and each member of the executive undertook to cover his territory as fully as possible before the convention. There are a large number of points where the farmers have been watching the activities of the association and are ready to lend their support to it as soon as any movement towards organization is undertaken.

Italy had the past year the largest crop of wheat she has had for years. The area was 12,000,000 acres, the average yield 15 bushels, making a total of 180,000,000 bushels, which is 48,000,000 more than their last year's crop. The previous year's yield averaged 11½ bushels. It is instructive to learn that even their best yield is due to a combination of improved cultivation, artificial manures and improved machinery.

One of the greatest aids to successful farming is the correct use of the eyes. No matter how much a man may have learned in other ways, he will still be sadly deficient if he has not acquired the power of seeing clearly what he looks at. "Many more mistakes are made," said the great physician, Sir William Jenner, "by not seeing than by not knowing."

The officers of the Gladstone Agricultural Society for 1904 are as follows:—David Smith, president; J. M. Jamieson, 1st vice-pres.; F. R. Crick, 2nd vice-pres.; directors—John Ferguson, D. Budge, J. A. Broadfoot, J. J. Stewart, D. J. Adamson, A. H. Rogers and G. Grantham. D. A. McLean and G. W. Morfit, auditors.

Prof. Shutt on Treatment for Alkali Soil.

On page 1330 of our Christmas number we answered the enquiry of a correspondent who applied for information in regard to handling of alkali land. In answer to an enquiry upon this matter sent by us to F. T. Shutt, Chemist for the Dominion experimental farms, we are in receipt of the following letter, which is right in line with our own remarks upon the subject as given in the article referred to:

"Replying to your enquiry regarding crops that can accommodate themselves to alkali soils, I would say that brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) has proved itself strongly resistant and is said to yield good crops on lands not too strongly affected. Roots, and especially mangels, are also highly spoken of as crops for alkali soils; of cereals, the oat is claimed by many authorities to be the only crop that can be sown with the expectation of a return, though by others barley is said to be in a certain measure resistant.

"White' alkali (sulphate of soda) is not so corrosive to vegetation as 'black' alkali (carbonate of soda). The latter, however, may in a large degree be rendered innocuous by the application of land plaster. If the alkali were chiefly sulphate of magnesia (epsom salts), as has been found in certain instances), a dressing of lime or carbonate of lime would prove beneficial. (See annual report of the chemist for experimental farms, 1893.)

"Where drainage is feasible this will be found the most valuable remedial agent, especially if subsequently the soil is deeply plowed and kept frequently cultivated to prevent evaporation, which tends to concentrate the alkali in the surface soil.

"If irrigation is possible, it can be practised to great advantage if associated with good drainage to carry off the salts brought into solution by the irri-

gation water. Irrigation without drainage may prove worse than useless, for evaporation would then, as I have pointed out, bring the alkali to the surface.

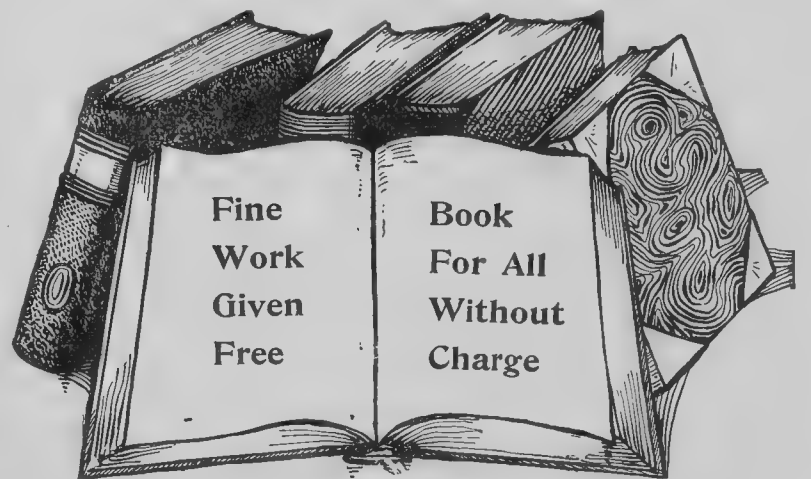
"A strong, forcing yard manure—preferably horse manure—is very valuable, since it invigorates or stimulates the young crop, enabling it to withstand the action of the injurious salts at a period in its growth when it is most susceptible. Such an application also no doubt serves to check evaporation, thus preventing surface accumulation of the alkali."

The secretary of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association has been conducting an aggressive campaign in the way of organizing the country for farmers' institute work. He has been helped in his task by Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont. They expected to succeed in organizing the farmers in every county in the province.

George D. Henry, a grain dealer at Fairfield, Iowa, is making things hot for the Rock Island railroad, on which he is a frequent grain shipper. He sues them right along for damages on account of delay, for refund of unlawful demurrage charges and other small differences in reckoning freights. He has won several such cases, but in some of them the railroad has appealed.

A bill has been introduced into Congress by Representative Stevens of Minnesota to provide for the grinding of Manitoba wheat in bond without being required to export the by-products, which are too bulky to pay the cost of ocean transport. There is a strong feeling at Minneapolis in favor of Manitoba wheat, but under present conditions the grinding of it can hardly be made profitable.

The Nor'-West Farmer would advise all its readers who want some fun this winter to play "Panic," which is announced in this issue.



A FINE BOOK FREE

A splendid new book—a work that will be of tremendous, incalculable value to all who receive it—has just been issued at a cost of over \$5,000 by a distinguished specialist, a man famous in Europe and America for his noble scientific and humane work. Regardless of the great expense of publishing this work, its author will give away 15,000 copies absolutely free of charge. The work could easily have made his fortune, had he placed it on sale. Casting away all thought of gain, he gladly offers it to the public as a free gift, because he knows it will mean life itself to all who read its pages.

FOR well known as a leader among the years its author, Dr. Sproule, B.A., great philanthropists of North America, labored night and day to discover a perfect, permanent cure for Catarrh. He sacrificed time, energy and money to gain his end. Step by step he worked his way along new paths, outstripping his rivals on two continents. At last his efforts were crowned

with success! He had discovered what all other searchers had long despaired of finding an easy, perfect, permanent cure for Catarrh. With no thought of rest from his arduous labors, he wrote this wonderful book on the cure of Catarrh. With no thought of the wealth it could easily win him, he now offers it free to all who ask for it.

THE information in its pages will save thousands of lives. Written by a man heart and soul in earnest in his great work of fighting disease, its lines fairly throb with purpose and truth. With skillful hand he lays bare the beginnings of this loathsome, treacherous disease—he traces all its hidden workings—he shows the awful dangers to which it leads—he points out the way to a safe and lasting cure—the only one—of that terrible scourge of North America—Catarrh. Fine pictures by the best artists illustrate the different phases of the disease and the various organs affected by it, in an exceedingly clear and interesting manner.

Send for the Book at once

Do not delay as the edition is going rapidly. The demand for the book is enormous. Everybody wants it. Already grateful letters are coming back from those who have received it. It is doing all and more than Dr. Sproule in his sympathy and wholeheartedness had planned for it. If you or any of your family need it, send for it today. It is offered willingly—freely—gladly—that you may avail yourself of its wonderful aid—its certain relief. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines cut out and forward to DR. SPROULE, B.A., (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, Mass., and you will receive this valuable book free of all charge.

NAME
ADDRESS

Territorial Grain Growers' Convention.

In our last issue we were able to give a brief report of the business done and of the resolutions passed at the annual convention of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association at Regina on the 16th and 17th ult. In this issue we are able to print a more complete account of the discussions and reports presented.

There were about 50 or 60 delegates present, all coming from the grain-growing districts of Eastern Assiniboia.

After the formalities of the opening, President Motherwell delivered his annual address as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Regina, Dec. 16, 1903.

To the members of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with the usual custom I now take great pleasure in addressing you on various matters of interest connected with our Association that have arisen during the past year and also upon questions to which it would be well to give some consideration in the immediate future.

On the whole there has again been harvested in the North-West Territories a most bountiful crop, although in some parts not up to harvest of 1901 or 1902 in either yield or quality.

The congestion of traffic and inability of existing railways to handle properly western grain, complained of for the past two seasons, is again with us, much to the loss of farmers and business men generally.

What is known as the "Santaluta test case" in the matter of distribution of cars was decided in favor of the contention of our Association by the magistrates' court and subsequently endorsed by the decision of the Supreme Court. This decision, together with the proceeding taken by the Moosomin local association against an elevator operator for alleged misappropriation of cars, has had, we believe, a marked effect in the better observance of the Grain Act by all parties concerned.

Last February your Central Executive had the privilege of conferring with Wm. Whyte, Assistant to the President, C. P. R. (at his suggestion), Premier Haultain, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea and Walter Scott, M.P., at Regina, with the view to devising ways and means whereby the balance of the previous year's harvest might be safely marketed before spring. This conference led to a deputation consisting of Mr. Snow and Mr. Bulyea (and which will be more fully dealt with in another report) going to Montreal, bringing about in time a most generous distribution of cars in the Territories, which for the time being practically relieved the situation, although, we fear, it was done at the expense of the Manitoba shipper. We desire to take this opportunity of thanking all the above-named gentlemen for their most hearty and sympathetic support in this matter.

Early in the year your executive received a pressing invitation from J. W. Scallion, of Virden, Manitoba, to send our organizer from here to assist our fellow farmers in that province to form an organization similar to our own. Mr. Snow and your president accepted this invitation, and we are pleased to note the enthusiasm with which the movement has since progressed throughout Manitoba.

At our last annual meeting it was deemed advisable to make a strong effort to prevail on the Dominion Government to secure certain changes in the Grain Act; to make more clear its intent, and to provide for its proper administration. These changes were set forth in a series of resolutions, to give better effect to which J. B. Gillespie and myself were instructed to go to Ottawa with two delegates from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. D. McCuaig, of Portage la Prairie, and H. C. Henders, Elm Creek. This matter will be dealt with more fully in another report. It is sufficient to say here that your delegates and the Manitoba delegates were obviously obliged to make a unit of their demands, and so, reason-

able and well sustained were they found that practically everything they asked for was granted.

The railway and elevator companies were also represented at Ottawa at the time your delegates were there, and secured some changes to the Act that were not considered inimical to the interests of the producer. If the great majority of the changes in the Act were directly in favor of the producer it was reasonable to assume that ours was the strongest and most reasonable case, as all parties were fairly heard and well represented. In view of the foregoing we might reasonably look for a different attitude on the part of the railway and elevator representatives that that of continued hostility to the Grain Act, as instanced by their recent interviews in the press.

Notwithstanding the disfavor with which certain phases of the Grain Act are held by the railways, it is but fair to admit that, speaking generally, the railway authorities have shown this season a much better disposition to observe the various provisions of the Act than in any former year. The same may be said of the vast majority of producers and elevator owners, although in some instances there is yet considerable room for improvement. Doubtless when the provisions of the new Grain Act become better known and our railway and elevator friends become more familiarized with the idea of the producers of the country receiving reasonable consideration, the act will be accepted by all as a fair measure of compromise. Certain it is that with adequate transportation the present necessary, but very annoying, provisions that undertake to distribute say half a dozen cars among a dozen anxious applicants, with the minimum friction, would immediately disappear.

In July, 1902, acting under instructions from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Mr. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, visited some of the leading corn exchanges of Great Britain and Ireland in order to ascertain how the grain trade there was satisfied with the quality and condition of the leading or regular grades of Manitoba wheat purchased by them during the past two or three years. I beg to draw your attention to some portions of Mr. Castle's report made to the Government in September of the same year in the following extracts:

"One fact above all others was made apparent, viz., that consignments of Manitoba grain carrying Winnipeg or Fort William Inspection certificates gave general satisfaction to the British corn trade and that that grading was of a uniform character and the quality and condition were always well maintained." And again in regard to eastern inspected wheat. "At each of the exchanges above mentioned I received the same complaint, viz., that Toronto and other eastern certificates were unsatisfactory. So much so was this the case that the day I visited the Liverpool Corn exchange, Colonel Montgomery, the president, informed me that delegates had that day been sent to the London Corn Exchanges to consider the advisability of ruling from all contracts "Manitobas" carrying Toronto or other eastern certificates.

Then Mr. Castle gives this timely note of warning: "It is quite apparent that the situation is most serious, and if permitted to exist must work incalculable harm and loss upon all North-Western and Manitoba farmers, as British prices will be, as now, based upon the value of the adulterated Manitoba wheat, while the unadulterated wheat will be sold at Manitoba country points by our farmers on such a based value." From the foregoing it will be seen that, according to Mr. Castle's report, Fort William inspection in England is quite satisfactory and that eastern re-inspected stuff is quite as unsatisfactory, and further, that if continued British quotations will also be continued "as now" (mark these words as now) on the basis of the adulterated article. From this it would appear that the extremely high grade product that farmers have been putting up for the last four years has been largely discounted by the fact that British millers made quotations "as now" based upon the re-inspected inferior eastern article.

The Miller, the leading organ in Great Britain representing the milling industry, is reported in an editorial as saying: "We again say that the pure Canadian No. 1 wheat beats anything we have ever seen, but graded No. 1 is quite a different thing altogether." This authority is much more sweeping than Mr. Castle, as no distinction at all is made between western and eastern certificates. In the midst of such uncertainty and conflicting reports regarding the actual conditions in which our wheat appears on the British markets, the whole question might well be made the subject of a most thorough and exhaustive governmental research. But I would very strongly deprecate making any radical changes on so important and far reaching a question until all possible information is obtained.

I have much pleasure in directing your attention to the important results of the last eight years' hybridization of wheats, looking toward early maturity at the experimental farms, as set forth in the evidence of Dr. William Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farms, before the select standing committee on agriculture and colonization.

While regretting at the opening of this address the congested condition of Western traffic it is a source of much satisfaction to know that indications point to a betterment of these conditions in the reasonably near future as evidenced by the extensive improvements on the main line of the C.P.R., the extension during the past year of its various branches, the rapid construction of the Canadian Northern throughout the Territories and the prospective Grand Trunk Pacific.

Agricultural lands and real estate continue to go up steadily in value but not approaching a fictitious height. Immigrants of a desirable class continue to pour into the west and a general atmosphere of prosperity, buoyancy and expectation pervades the whole country.

It is also to be noted that the Territorial Legislature has again been endowed with further powers by the federal authorities. It is to be hoped that the very near future will see the Canadian West enjoying all the privileges associated with full provincial status.

I have to thank all members, fellow officers, press and public men for their generous assistance during my term of office, not forgetful of the welcome grant from the Territorial Department of Agriculture. I now take much pleasure in wishing you all a prosperous New Year.—W. R. Motherwell, President.

REPORT OF OTTAWA DELEGATES.

The most important report to be brought in was that of the delegates who had been sent to Ottawa in connection with the revisions of the Grain Act. Their report was as follows:

Regina, Dec. 16, 1903.

To the Members of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with a resolution passed at last annual meeting and subsequent instructions from your central executive, your undersigned duly appointed delegates visited Ottawa last May while parliament was in session for the purpose of assisting our federal members in securing certain amendments to The Manitoba Grain Act.

We arrived in Winnipeg, May 18th, meeting by appointment there two other delegates representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who had been instructed to proceed to Ottawa for the same purpose.

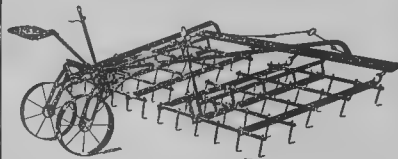
Messrs. McCuaig and Henders (the Manitoba delegates) and your representatives while in Winnipeg arranged a long interview with Mr. Castle for the purpose of discussing with him the grain situation generally and securing a copy of the amendments to Grain Act that he proposed or had already submitted to Ottawa. For the purpose of unity and for obvious other reasons, it was necessary for the Territorial and Manitoba delegates to make joint recommendations upon any changes that were desired in the Act.

Manitoba delegates were decidedly opposed to any change regarding distribution of cars as set forth in our

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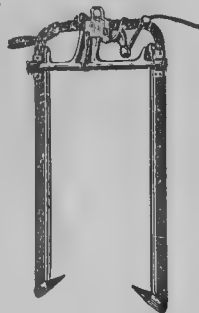
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I had been troubled almost all my life with a Stomach Disorder, and tried hundreds of remedies, in fact, every one I heard of for that trouble, with no permanent relief. About three years ago it developed so severely that I was compelled to give up work and almost despaired of living much longer; in truth, I did not think in my condition life was worth the living. Seeing Vitae-Ore advertised in my paper on thirty days' trial I procured a package, and at the end of the month's treatment I had such relief that I bought two more packages. When I had finished the second package I had begun to gain in flesh, and when I had taken the third package I was strong and healthy, weighing more than I ever did before, and I am now enjoying a health and comfort that words cannot express. I think Vitae-Ore is the best Stomach remedy that can be had, and to all afflicted with Stomach Troubles it cannot be too highly recommended.



M. M. JOHNSTON.

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ADDRESS

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Almost every one in this latitude is a sufferer from diseases caused by IMPURE BLOOD, the corner-stone of more ills than all other causes combined, and only here and there one recognizes that in his blood lurks the seeds of disease, ready to take root and manifest themselves at the first opportunity in some of the innumerable hideous ways so dreaded by everybody. Every neighborhood has its afflicted, many seemingly incurable, with complaints that have gradually and almost imperceptibly made their appearance, growing a little worse with each change of the season until Chronic Ailments are well seated and developed in the system, such as Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles. Each takes one or more forms peculiar to such diseases, but all are due to Impure Blood, to the absence from the blood of some necessary vital force, or the presence of some foreign element, which impairs its powers to faithfully perform its duties to the system, causing a long list of complaints which yearly drag thousands to the grave.

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It is the ideal tonic for Weak Anæmic Men and Women. Under treatment with it, the watery, impoverished blood becomes strong and virile, and as it courses through the veins imparts the color of health to the face, a sparkle to the eye, and strength and vigor to the system.

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Rheumatism	Nervous Prostration
Lumbago	and Anæmia
Bright's Disease	Liver, Kidney and
Diabetes	Bladder Troubles
La Grippe	Catarrh of any Part
Blood Poisoning	Female Complaints
Dropsy	Stomach and
Sores and Ulcers	Bowel Disorders
Malarial Fevers	General Debility

resolution on this question at our last annual meeting. Out of deference to them, who represented the greater interest, and also to a large minority of our own association who opposed any such change, we concluded to ask that the present method of distribution, during a car shortage, be continued.

On arriving at Ottawa (May 25) we found the House of Commons in the midst of a very long and important session and the time none too opportune for securing the aims of the delegation. However in the absence in England of the western representative in the cabinet (Mr. Sifton) we found the western members most willing and able to facilitate the work of the delegation in every possible way. After several meetings with western members and senators, a draft bill was drawn up setting forth the various amendments desired.

Then an interview was arranged with Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, under whose department the Grain Act is enacted and administered. At this interview the draft bill was submitted to him, and a detailed explanation of the situation gone into. Sir Richard listened to the delegation with a great deal of interest, intimating at the close that in a question of so many sides and apparent intricacy, it would be only a matter of even-handed justice to have the railway and elevator men also, and suggested that we discuss the matter with representatives of the other parties interested. This was done first with Mr. McNicoll, representing the railway side of the question, and subsequently (after Mr. Sifton's return to Ottawa), with Mr. Fowler, representing the elevator interests.

As a result of the conference with Mr. McNicoll, besides some minor changes, the following proposed section was voluntarily dropped by us for reasons that appeared reasonable and sound. (60) "Upon application of at least ten farmers adjacent to any siding where grain is shipped, and whose aggregate shipment of grain shall be at least 50,000 bushels, and upon the recommendation of such warehouse commissioner, it shall be the duty of the railway company to keep an agent at such siding from Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st in each year to receive applications for cars, and perform all the duties of an agent respecting the administration of this Act."

At Mr. McNicoll's suggestion we also agreed to include the following section:—(New Section 62) "Nothing in this Act in so far as it relates to the furnishing of cars for the shipment of grain shall apply to cars furnished for grain shipped to points west of the territory covered by this Act."

Besides these two changes, Mr. McNicoll made 15 formal objections to our proposed bill, and subsequently, at our request, supplied us with these objections in writing. The conference with Mr. Fowler (which was held after the Manitoba delegates had returned home) led to the dropping of the following clause on condition that the elevator interests, represented by Mr. Fowler, would not "buck" our distribution of cars asked for.

Dropped clause—"Provided, however, that the owner of any flat warehouse, erected under the provisions of this Act, or erected upon direct application of the railway company, may at any time instal elevating machinery in such flat warehouse, in which case thereafter such flat warehouse shall be deemed to be an elevator under the provisions of this Act."

We had several reasons for dropping the above proposed section—(1) It lessened the opposition to our car distribution proposal; (2) Neither the Territorial nor Manitoba Associations had asked for this privilege; (3) Believing that the elevator system (when not abused) is the proper method to handle wheat, it appeared to be in our own interests that the line elevators should be allowed another one or two probationary years in which to demonstrate that they were now prepared to do business right with the producer before encouraging the flat warehouse system, by making the instalment of elevating machinery permissible.

Our draft bill was then amended in accordance with these changes and left in the hands of the Minister of the Interior.

With the exception of clauses dealing with insurance at terminal elevators, which were dropped owing to limited time in which to get the question properly worked out, and a few minor changes introduced in the Senate by Senators Young and Perley, the bill as submitted by your delegates has since become law and has, we believe, met with the general approval of those whom we had the honor to represent.—W. R. Motherwell, J. B. Gillespie, delegates.

DR. DOUGLAS, M.P., ON INSPECTION ACT.

The Grain Inspection Act came in for a great deal of discussion, led off by an address by Dr. J. M. Douglas, M.P.

Dr. Douglas said that he had had the honor to be identified with the Act from its very inception to its close. Although it had been a long and tedious work, he did not think he had missed a single sitting. He believed that on the whole it had given good satisfaction. But there are some weak points in it, and it was upon these points he would like to have the views of the convention. There were certain points contained in it with which he was not quite satisfied himself when the Act was before parliament. It was not so much in the Act itself, but in

which we do not understand or ever see reported. We ought to have the entire business of the inspection of grain and the general carrying out of this Act entirely open and above board. I do not wish to insinuate that there has been any wrong doing, but we have every right to know what the principles are governing this board. We ought to have an annual report from them. We have every right to this because it is our business they are doing and our grain they are handling.

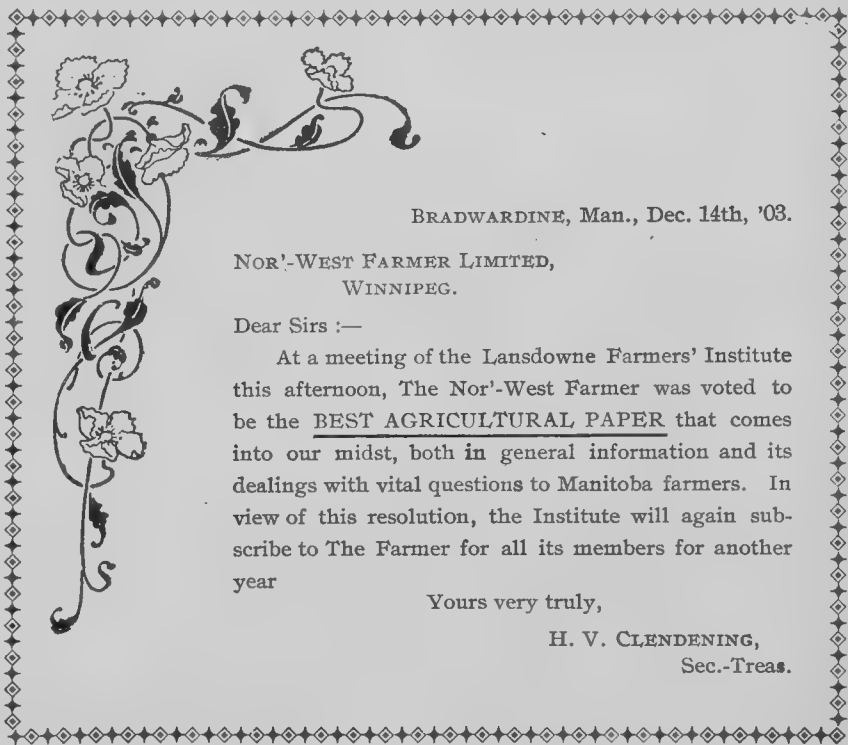
We have a chief inspector appointed by the government, Mr. David Horn, in whose favor we cannot say too much. As a private individual nothing has ever been heard against him, but like everybody else, he is human. Is it a safe or wise thing to have the grain products of this country left to be graded by one man, without any appeal? If a shipper of grain felt he had not had justice done him in the way of grading his wheat he was supposed to have the matter referred to the Survey Board which is composed in this particular way. But they had to appeal within twenty-four hours. Now this right of appeal was scarcely practical and of very little or no use to the farmers of this country. The Survey Board must be composed of grain men in a particular centre where they could be called together at a few hours' notice. The Act provided for three representatives each, appointed

the building with all the grain men about them, and if they were as straight and as honorable as King Solomon they would yet have no little difficulty in remaining wholly uninfluenced by their surroundings. It might be convenient for business to have them all there, but he believed it was not always in the interests of the producers. He also objected to so much responsibility being saddled upon one man, and had recommended that the duties of the warehouse commissioner be in the hands of a board representing the different interests. The question of inspection fees was also gone into, as was also the definitions of the grades. With reference to the grades of wheat, the speaker thought that even in the assembly he was now addressing, there would be great differences of opinion. Personally he considered the grades now defined by law were wise and prudent. He would not like to see any change made in them. He believed that it would be to our advantage to keep up our standards. It would be far better, even if the grain raised this year did not come up to the standard, to sell it at its commercial value, than to lower our already good standard in the foreign market. However, that was a matter that would stand discussion. He objected very strongly to exporters, from either Montreal or Toronto, having representation on the Winnipeg board. The West were not given room on their boards, and there was no reason for having the exporters from the East on our board. Concluding, Dr. Douglas again wished to impress upon the convention that it was not the Act itself, generally, that he found fault with, but the administration of it.

MR. PHINN ON INSPECTION ACT.

R. J. Phinn (Moosomin), a representative on the Standards Board, was called upon to present his views on the Inspection Act, especially in connection with grading. He admitted that the question of inspection of wheat was one of great difficulty. In fact, by some individuals the opinion had been expressed as to whether it would not be better to do away with the inspection. Some years ago, the Board met annually and established samples for each of the grades then in force, from No. 1 Hard, downwards. Some three or four years ago it was thought advisable that at least the three hard grades should be permanent. It was almost impossible to select standards that were exactly the same in intrinsic value from year to year, and consequently, from year to year it had disarranged business. In the case of No. 1 Hard, they did not know exactly, until the Board met, what it would mean. It might mean a little severer quality to produce this year than the year before, or a little worse. On account of this a feeling arose that these grades should be permanent, and this led to the framing of the Act. Practically the Act now reads " . . . No. 1 Hard shall be plump, sound, and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel. . . ."

That one word "sound" covers everything, for if there is an unsound berry in it, that would drive it out of that grade, and we found it very hard to overcome that word. The grade also calls for the grain to be "composed of at least 75 per cent. of hard red fife wheat." Inspectors had often told him that there was very little difficulty about the percentage of hard wheat. Then take the case of No. 1 Northern. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, and shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent. of hard red fife wheat." The same word "sound" comes in again, and the difference in this case is that if there is one unsound berry, it goes out into No. 2. He thought that if any means could be devised by the meeting of overcoming this difficulty it should be done. As the matter stands at present we are in the position of striving to produce something which is perfection, but which from year to year, cannot be done. With regard to the calling of the Standards Board, I might say that after the three hard grades were



the administration of it, and in the way in which the business is done in connection with the various boards which are formed under it, in the city of Winnipeg. It was because of these points that he proposed speaking on the Grain Inspection Act which he thought required reviewing, and he thought this was the opportunity above all others of the convention expressing its views and opinions by means of resolutions. In the first place he would like to say that he took no exception to the general Act or to the schedules contained in it. What he considered required special revision was the organization for the inspection of grain. Something might be said about the Survey Board. The section of the Act governing this read as follows:

"The Survey Board for the Manitoba Inspection District shall consist of twelve competent persons, six of whom shall be nominated by the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg, and three each by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the province of Manitoba and of the Northwest Territories, respectively, and approved by the Minister of Inland Revenues, and such board shall be governed in the performance of their duties by such general regulations as are made by the Governor in Council."

This is where the dark place lies. This is where there is a power exercised at Winnipeg which we in this part of the country cannot control, and

by the Manitoba and Northwest governments, but as it was impossible to get these men together in a few hours, it left nobody on the board but the Grain Exchange men, who could practically do as they saw fit. Is it a wise thing to have this matter absolutely in their own hands and power, and that we should receive no report whatever of their doings? As it is now, we have no report of the general principles under which these men act, and we have to submit to their wishes and their judgments. These are questions for this convention to consider.

The speaker also took exception to the provision of the Act which allowed the Survey Board to make by-laws and to go on working upon them while these by-laws might not be in the interests of the producers nor be understood by them. He did not wish to cast any suspicions upon the Survey Board, but he believed that all these proceedings should be above board so that the public might be satisfied. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction existing in the West this year about the inspection of the grades, and the best way to clear this up was to have light thrown upon the whole subject, in order to correct abuses if they existed, and allay dissatisfaction.

Dr. Douglas also took strong exception to the centralization of our grain trade in Winnipeg. Both Chief Inspector Horne and Warehouse Commissioner Castle had their offices in

fixed, we have not been called. We have not been called for three years. I think there ought to be a meeting this year. According to the Act it should have been, but so far it has not been called.

DISCUSSION ON INSPECTION ACT.

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta: There is no doubt that the grades have got higher and higher. I think it would probably be a remedy if we reverted to the old system. I think that to have the three higher grades fixed, would work against us. With regard to the inspector, I suppose he has assistants, he surely cannot inspect every car personally.

R. J. Phinn: He has his deputies, who go to the cars. The Chief Inspector has his room in the Grain Exchange with the best of light in it. The deputies grade the wheat, and their samples are taken to him and emptied on his table. He carefully examines them, and if he considers that the deputies' grading is not correct, he turns it back.

Dr. Douglas stated that the standards were all defined by law, and were not supposed to be fixed in any other way. The definitions laid down, which were unchangeable, were what had to guide the Inspector.

Several instances were here given of how, when a carload of wheat had been shipped a sample was taken from it and mailed down to the Inspector, who, in reply, graded it as No. 1 Northern, but after the carload had reached Winnipeg it was graded as No. 2.

Hon. Senator Perley thought the discussion that had just taken place was apt to give the idea that there was not much else but frozen grain this season. It will be a very hard matter to have a law to grade wheat that would be satisfactory to every producer. One gentleman who had preceded him said that this season it was impossible to raise wheat that would come up to the standard. He rather inclined to the idea that we could raise such grain by proper methods. During the past twenty years, during which time he had been a careful observer, he had come to the conclusion that there had only been on an average about two weeks of seed time in which it was safe to sow with any assurance of the crop not being frozen. There were four grades of wheat. In the determining of these grades there should be no trouble. It was only when we got below these four grades that the trouble started. He was under the impression that the Board met each year to fix the lower grades and considered it a great misfortune that they had not. He did not think it would be wise to recommend any change regarding frost-damaged wheat, because it might have the tendency to give the impression that such was common in this country. As far as the transportation was concerned he thought that if the railroad company were to collect demurrage for a farmer delaying a car, the farmer ought to be able to compel the company to pay demurrage for the time he often lost in waiting for a car. He also considered that the Canadian Pacific Railway ought to be compelled by law to give a certain number of cars to each station, irrespective of favoritism. Until they got legislation calling for a penalty he was afraid they would always be in the position of beggars coaxing for cars.

If there is a law on the statute books that caused him to receive fewer cars than he required then he did not think it a good law. He had had a difficulty with the Canadian Pacific Railway this year about obtaining cars. Time after time he had asked for four cars, but so far had not been able to get what he wanted. On each occasion of his writing for them the loading platform clause was held up to him as being responsible for this state of affairs. He wished to make himself quite clear on the point that he did not wish to see the loading platforms abolished. The loading platforms were not a detriment and it was of no use the railway company trying to make a scapegoat out of the matter. During the first season of the blockade there had been a phenomenally large crop and it was the opinion of many that we should not expect too much from the company. During the second year the reason was given that

there were not enough engines, and now, during the third year, the blockade exists just the same. As far as the transportation was concerned the solution of the whole difficulty was "more cars, more cars."

M. Snow, Wolseley, said he was not satisfied with the inspection of grain. The only way to a solution of the difficulty was by a thorough system of research and by taking the necessary pains to be able to obtain specific cases which they could submit to the Chief Inspector, at the same time being sure that they could follow them up, and if necessary, draw his attention to the fact if they could show that there was a looseness in the conducting of the business. He believed that the men in the office were quite capable of performing their duties. Each individual had to pass a strict examination and show himself qualified to undertake the duties assigned to him. At the same time they were apt to make mistakes, and there was a danger of them at times getting into rather a loose way of working.

Referring to the grades of our wheat he said, we might think they were very high and that the use of such a word as "sound" contained in certain portions of the Inspection Act, would make it utterly impossible to grow a grade of wheat that would pass the examination. Of course, the word "sound" ought to be taken as meaning "commercially sound." If the grain was sound enough to make the best quality flour, he took it that it would come within the meaning of being "commercially sound" wheat. He did not know whether it would be wise to reduce the grades, but it was very desirable to find out whether the person who bought it from us sold it to the person who had to make it into flour in as good quality as it was when it left us. That is where we will gain the benefit. By that means we would always be able to receive full value for it.

As far as regards the transportation of our wheat, it was hardly necessary to say that the defective car supply was at the root of the whole evil. The railway company ask something like six dollars a day for demurrage. That is, a certain specific sum was charged against a man who orders a car and who holds it for what they consider too long a time. He did not see why this should not be made to work both ways. Why should not the railway company also pay a specific sum to the farmer for the time he loses in waiting for cars after his order for them has been accepted by the agent? A provision like that should be incorporated in the Grain Act. The railroad company had brought this state of affairs upon themselves. He considered they had driven the farmers into this, and now they had become tired of it. He was quite sure that this year the railroad company could have done a great deal better if they had liked. But now, they have another scheme in view. They have a large elevator, in fact they had in view an elevator system of their own. It is well known today that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have held back millions of bushels of wheat of this western country, that might have been shipped and delivered before the close of navigation, for no other reason than to meet their own selfish ends. That is the position of affairs, and I do not see how any government could stand up and say that any protective legislation we may suggest would be drastic legislation.

Hon. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, expressed his pleasure at being present, and also at knowing that the association had done good work in the past. The Northwest government had recognized that by granting them a very fair grant, in comparison with other associations, to assist in the carrying on of their work.

Regarding the supply of cars, there is no question that it has been totally inadequate this year. The Canadian Pacific Railway had made many and various excuses. As soon as it was possible for him to do so, after the opening of the grain shipping season, he had gone to Winnipeg and had interviewed the railway authorities on the subject. They were very courteous

and made promises, but he was sorry to say that these promises had not been fulfilled in spite of the fact that every influence had been brought to bear upon them, by constantly reminding them of the situation, through correspondence. He had personally made a trip from Regina to Fleming, and in daylight had inspected all the yards along that portion of the main line. He had reported the number of cars he had seen in these yards, which was exceedingly small. In many yards he saw no cars at all, neither in his trip going east, nor on his return journey. However, from figures that had been handed him by railway officials during the past week he believed there had been considerable improvement, but there are today still portions of the country that have not been properly dealt with. He did not wish to say that every station along the portion of the country he had visited is now being well supplied, but there had been a great improvement during the past week. Possibly this could be traced to the fact that the railway company knew there was to be a meeting of this association in the near future. (Laughter).

It had been suggested by someone that Mr. Horn should be able to examine 300 cars per day. To grade wheat, it would be admitted a good light was required. In the winter season, with its short hours of daylight, this did not give much time in which to do the work of inspecting grain. He did not consider a man would be doing justice to their wheat were he to express his opinion on the grade of it at the rate of about one car per minute. Mr. Horn had competent assistants. If any complaints had to be made to him, it would give him an opportunity of finding out whether his men were doing their duty. It would then be his duty to thoroughly investigate. He believed that the safety valve lay in their own hands and was quite sure that by following such a course their rights would be attended at short notice.

Regarding the paying of demurrage upon cars. He considered it the duty of the farmers to load the cars as quickly as possible after they were delivered. This was to their own interests. Every car that was allowed to be left empty in any yard was an injustice to some other farmer. It was conceded by all that the agricultural progress of the country had been greater during the past two or three years than the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The production has got beyond them, and they could only just now make the best of the facilities they had for disposing of their grain.

Regarding the Standards Board, while he considered that the exporter had a right to have representation upon it by virtue of their knowledge of the estimate placed upon the grain by the British miller, still he contended that the producers ought to have a proportionately greater representation than they now have.

Speaking of the office of the inspector being in close proximity to the members of the grain exchange. While it was not impossible for them to be influenced in any way, he would not like to say that the class of competent men who were appointed by the government, were influenced. It might not be amiss for this meeting to make some suggestions that would assist the officials to perform their duties better than they had done in the past. Referring to the question of sound wheat as referred to in the Act, Dr. Elliott said it had been suggested that we define the term a little more closely and carefully. It was one of the most difficult undertakings to make a perfect definition. While one might be eager to see a better definition, the same party might not find it so easy nor desire to make the definition. The man who examines wheat does not say that every pickle of wheat in the bushel shall be sound, but uses his own discretion. In spite of that fact that the law states specifically what the grade shall be, he has all the time his ideal as to what No. 1 Hard ought to be, and if in his judgment it comes up to that standard, he does not look through it to see that every kernel is the same.

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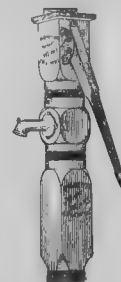


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REPRESENTATION ON THE STANDARDS BOARD.

Dr. Douglas thought the West was fairly well represented. He knew that for his part of the country he made the nominations. He had selected a man from Qu'Appelle, a man from Kenlis, one from Moosomin and one from the south. Unless it had been changed he believed we had the majority on the Board today.

Frank Partridge considered that the miller ought to have a member on the Grain Standards Board as well as the farmer. He is who puts the grain to its final use.

George Harcourt, Superintendent of Institutes and Fairs, said that our grades only carry until the wheat reaches Great Britain. The importer there buys according to the grades. He can see that he gets what he requires because in the neighborhood of three hundred bushels of our wheat, in samples, are sent over there for distribution by the High Commissioner's office. Still it was quite possible for an individual to go to any of the English corn exchanges and ask for a sample and not get it correct. The reason for this was that after the importer receives our wheat, the grades of this country no longer hold and he can and does mix it with whatever other wheat he sees fit. Consequently our wheat does not go into the hands of the English miller as it leaves us. That was where one part of the trouble lay and it would be no easy matter to remedy it. As far as tampering with the grades was concerned, he did not take much stock in that. There might be one or two isolated cases on record of it having been done but it is not at all general.

A delegate: "What about the grain that goes through the bonded warehouse?"

Mr. Harcourt: The wheat going through bond goes into a bonded elevator and a certificate is given showing into which bin it was put and also the grade. There could be no opportunity for Americans mixing their wheat with Canadian wheat.

He quite agreed with the idea expressed a few minutes ago about having the English miller represented on the Standards Board. Such a member might be able to make suggestions that would enable them to put their grain on the market in better shape. The British miller likes to set his mill to one grade of flour and no other. Accordingly he buys just a sufficient quantity of hard wheat for that purpose and then mixes it with softer grains. Last year there was only one firm in the whole of Great Britain that used nothing else but hard Manitoba wheat.

The meeting then adjourned until nine o'clock the next morning.

The second day was practically all occupied in the discussion and passing of resolutions, reported pretty fully in our Dec. 21st issue.

English Wheat and Flour Trade.

Special to The Nor'-West Farmer by
London Trader.

London, England.

Millers in England are getting more decided and more numerous in their grumblings over the gradings of both Canadian and American wheats. There was a general meeting held in London the other day and there was much talk about refusing to buy American springs altogether except the quality was absolutely guaranteed. Arbitration is not looked upon with favor as in many cases the miller is compelled to keep the wheat. What our millers want is more certainty of getting what they buy. The general meeting went so far as to say that they would endeavor to buy only by what they saw. One of our greatest millers, Joseph Rank, wanted the whole trade to bind itself not to buy American wheat at all. He wanted them to say that they would agree to forfeit \$1,200 if they bought under present conditions, and he said that if they would do this in six months everything they wanted would be granted. His resolution was:

"That the members of the British and Irish Millers' Association determine that in future they will cease to buy American wheats on certificate but will buy on standard to be made up in England or on sample." Although he did not carry his motion, there was a great deal of hostile comment. Sidney Humphries (whom your readers already know) had his say on the matter, and his comments were not favorable to Canadian crop graders. This gentleman is engaged in giving lectures round about his native town of Bristol on his Canadian experiences and he still maintains that your people have done him great injustice.

At this same millers' meeting there was a proposition that the trade should express itself regarding its views on Chamberlain's fiscal policy of preference, but, to put it mildly, Joseph Rank's motion took up so much time that the matter was deferred back to the Millers' National Council to fix a fresh date of meeting. I expect we shall then have a full dress debate on the whole matter. In the meantime Chamberlainism is growing lustily. There is one thing, however, that has not yet been made clear, and that is this: In the event of this country's putting a duty on, say, American wheat and letting Canadian wheat in free, we do not relish the idea that Canadian flour shall come free also, because in that improbable event we reckon that in five years time Canada will send such large consignments that our latter state will be worse than our former one. I think your many readers might discuss this a little more closely because it is certain to be a big bone of contention before long.

Canadian wheat is coming to hand freely and in fine condition. The flour made therefrom is of uniformly high quality and comes in splendidly to mix with English flour. As a general rule English millers will use about 40 per cent. of either Russian, American or Canadian wheat, the rest being made up of Indians, Argentinas and English. I might say that the great amount of loyal talk has even already created a desire to buy from our children in preference to others and this will of course do some good.

Wheat prices for parcels to London are at time of writing as follows: No. 1 northern Manitoba, December and January shipment, 31s 6d per 480 lbs. (96c per bushel of 60 lbs.); No. 2 northern Manitoba, 30s 1½d (92½c per bushel); No. 1 hard Manitoba, 33s (\$1.00½ per bushel); No. 1 northern Duluth, 30s 9d (94½c per bushel); No. 2 hard winter, 29s (88c per bushel). Russians run from 28s to 30s, while all kinds of wheats from India go 29s to 30s 6d.

I put these figures so that readers of The Nor'-West Farmer may judge as to the various qualities. Apparently No. 1 hard is the best value on the British market and this will be pleasant reading to Canadian growers.

Farming has been awfully bad here all through the year, and it is pleasant to record that most of our big landed proprietors are returning 10 to 20 per cent. of the rents. I had a run through Scotland last week and I think it was worse there than here. I saw whole fields of blackened un-gathered oats and barley and I was told that absolute ruin has overtaken some of those who depend upon the soil for their livelihood. Wheat sowing has again been interrupted by excessive rainfalls, and it is now practically certain that the next crop will not total more than 40 million bushels. Should this be so it means that after next harvest we shall require wheat and flour to at least the amount of 200 million bushels from outside. We shall be pleased to learn that Canada will make a desperate attempt at feeding the motherland to an even greater extent than ever before. The hay crop was a very heavy one but the grass had grown rank and somewhat coarse and wants the best of flavors which only bright sunshine can impart. Stock in all parts is in good heart and feeding well and farmers in many parts are devoting themselves to the breeding of army horses and polo ponies. The latter are the best payers all round if enough trouble is given to their early training.

Reliable Goods in All Lines



TRADE MARK.

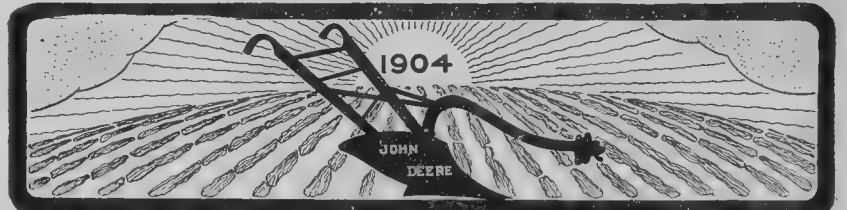
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Comanche, I. T., Nov. 7, '03.
Deere & Co.,

Gentlemen:—Please send me two wheel boxes No. 95 for my Sulky Plow and oblige.

These repairs are for a John Deere Plow my father bought in Sherman Texas, twenty-seven years ago. It is a good plow yet, except the boxes for the wheels. It was run on black land twenty years and I have run it on sandy land seven years.

Yours truly,
W. A. BOWLES.

Every John Deere Plow is Made to Wear Like That.

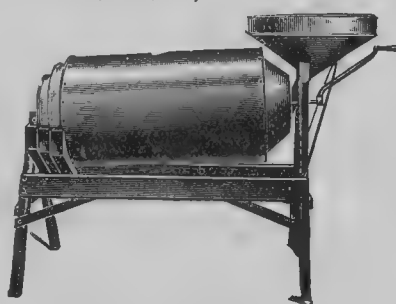
Standard steel plow of the world for 65 years. Made by

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.

Send 25 cents for a beautiful triple gold plated souvenir and a year's subscription to our finely illustrated farm quarterly, **The Furrow.**

BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to each farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. The only perfect separator of wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only one that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunk wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly.

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Feet

More people die every year in consequence of cold feet and limbs than any other cause. To keep the feet warm is to protect the whole body. Our **Electric Foot Batteries** will warm the feet in five minutes, and keep a comfortable, genial glow in the feet and limbs all day long. These Vitalizing Foot Batteries increase the flow of blood in the feet and limbs, relieve the tired sick headache caused by too much blood upon the brain. These Electric Foot Batteries work out a change for the whole body, cure Rheumatism, aches and pains in the feet and limbs, remove chilblains, and cause a pleasant, agreeable feeling of life, vigor and warmth, equal to the soft rays of sunshine. Electricity is "Bottled Sunshine." If you would have warm feet send for these Insoles; 50c a pair; 3 pairs for \$1.00, by mail. Send for our new Catalogue on **Electric Belts and other Body Appliances.**

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ROYAL CROWN SOAP

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B. 6.—Roman Gold, hand tinted, Enamel Brooch Pin.



With Assorted Stone Centre. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.

B. 150.—Imitation Solid Gold Brooch. Handsomely decorated with hard enamel, with sparkling brilliant in centre. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.



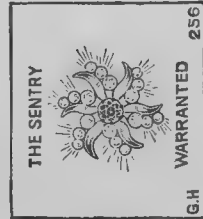
B. 129.—Wreath Brooch.

Real French Enamel with 5 pearl settings. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.



B. 683.—Sunburst.

Studded with brilliants. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.

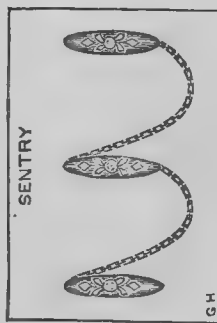


B. 222.—"Star of the East" Brooch Pin.

Has 11 handsome brilliants and each point finished with solid gold front tip. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.



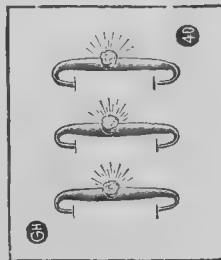
A. 2.—Three Piece Pin Set.



With Chain Attachment, polished gold. For 40 Royal Crown Wrappers or 10 cents and 10 wrappers.

A. 39.—Three Piece Dainty Pin Set.

Each setting containing a small jewel. Choice of Turquoise, Emerald or Ruby. For 40 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 10 cents and 10 wrappers.



A. 73.—Three Piece Enamel Beauty Pin Set.

Bright, cut. Choice of Red, Blue or Purple Enamel. For 40 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 10 cents and 10 wrappers.



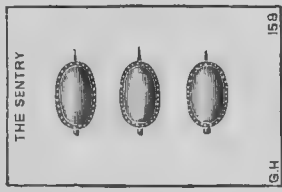
T. 77.—Ladies' Necklace.

With heart locket. Each locket set with small brilliant. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.



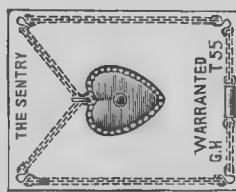
N. 172.—Three Piece Waist Pin Set.

Choice of Pearl or Turquoise setting. For 40 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 10 cents and 10 wrappers.



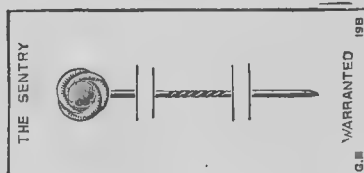
T. 55.—Necklace.

With small heart pendant. For 75 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 10 cents and 15 wrappers.



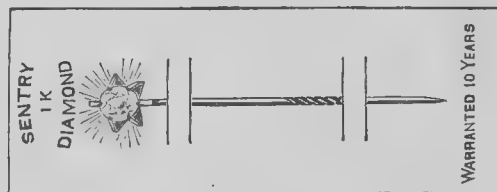
S. 198.—Lovers' Knot Scarf Pin.

With Assorted Stone centre. Choice of Emerald, Ruby, Opal or Pearl. For 25 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 5 cents and 10 wrappers.



S. 51.—Real Imitation Diamond Scarf Pin.

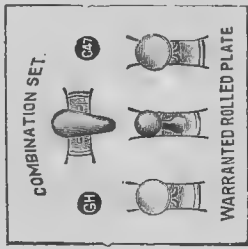
For 60 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 15 cents and 15 wrappers.



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C. 220.—Gentleman's Collar Button Set.

Consisting of 4 pieces which make a complete outfit for gentleman's wear. For 40 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 10 cents and 10 wrappers.



R. 22.—Babies' or Misses' Three-Stone Plain Oval Ring.

Choice of Emerald, Ruby, or Turquoise. For 50 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 10 wrappers and 15 cents.



R. 73.—Plain Oval Wedding Ring.

Hand Burnished. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.



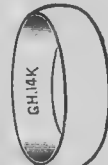
R. 132.—Ladies' and Misses' Combination Ring.

Three oval stones and four small diamonds. Choice of Emerald, Ruby, Opal, Amethyst or Turquoise. For 225 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 70 cents and 25 wrappers.



R. 41.—Plain Oval Wedding Ring.

Hand Burnished. Wider than No. R. 73. For 125 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 35 cents and 35 wrappers.



R. 99.—Ladies' or Misses' Ring.

Small round jewel. Choice of Emerald, Ruby, Diamond, Opal or Amethyst. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.



Royal Crown Soap

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ROYAL CROWN SOAP

JEWELLERY PREMIUMS

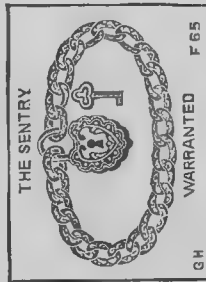
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F. 21.—Child's Silver Plated Bracelet.



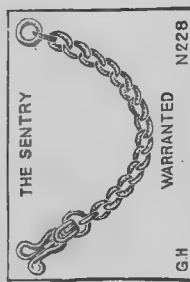
With lock and key. For 75 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 15 cents and 25 wrappers.

F. 65.—Ladies' Silver Plated Bracelet.



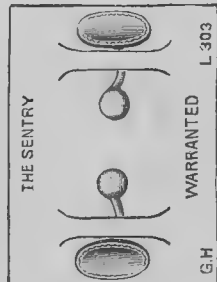
With lock and key. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.

N. 228.—Fur or Boa Chain.



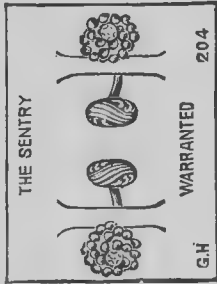
With hook and eye. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.

L. 303.—Rolled Gold Plated Link Cuff Button.



With engraved edge, plain polish finish. For 75 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 15 cents and 25 wrappers.

L. 204.—Link Cuff Button.



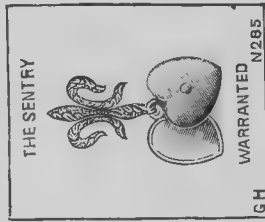
Knot Effect, with stone setting. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.

L. 173.—Roman Encrusted Gold Link Button.

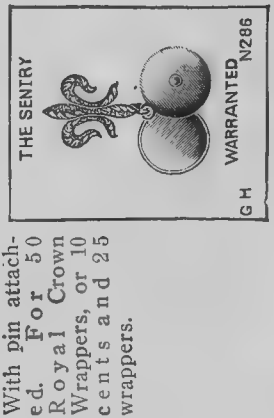


With four Turquoise settings. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.

N. 285.—Chatelaine Pendant.



N. 286.—Chatelaine Pendant.



A Full List of Premiums Mailed on Application.

ROYAL CROWN SOAP

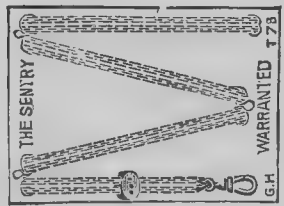
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R. 97.—Ladies' or Misses' Ring.

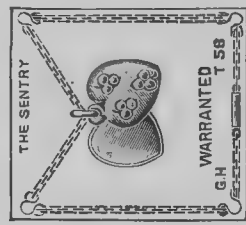


T. 87.—Ladies' Watch Guard.



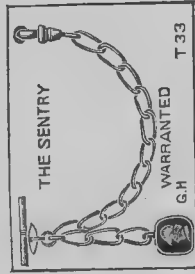
With gold front slide. For 150 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 50 cents and 25 wrappers.

T. 58.—Ladies' Necklace.



With heart locket attached, each locket set with containing hand-some brilliants. For 125 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 35 cents and 25 wrappers.

T. 33.—Gents' Watch Chain.



Curb link with seal charm. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.

B. 72.—Mourning Brooch.

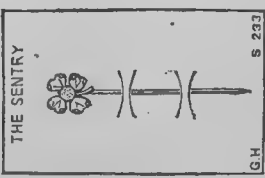


Black enamel, dull finish, with pearl centre stone. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.

R. 561.—Fleur de lis Enamel Chatelaine Brooch Pin.



S. 176.—Sterling Silver, Gold Plated, Scarf Pin.



With real Pearl settings. For 175 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 50 cents and 25 wrappers.

R. 101.—Ladies' or Misses' Ring.



Oval jewel. Choice of Emerald, Ruby, Opal, Turquoise or Amethyst. For 100 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 25 cents and 25 wrappers.

R. 131.—Ladies' or Misses' Ring.



Three oval jewels. Choice of Emerald, Ruby, Opal, Amethyst, Turquoise or Diamond. For 125 Royal Crown Wrappers or 35 cents and 25 wrappers.

R. 8.—Ring.



Hand chased. Highly finished. Suitable for lady or gentleman. For 125 Royal Crown Wrappers or 35 cents and 25 wrappers.

R. 26.—Ladies' or Gents' Ring.



Tiffany style mounting, hard burnished. Choice of Emerald, Ruby, Opal, Amethyst, Turquoise or Diamond. For 125 Royal Crown Wrappers, or 35 cents and 25 wrappers.



Windbreaks and Moisture.

Those who have studied the problems of horticulture in this country are constantly urging us to set out windbreaks for the sake of the shelter which they will give to the fruit trees and bushes which will be planted alongside of them. There is another influence, however, which the windbreak will exercise, and that is in the way of conservation of moisture. It is a well known physical principle, in use in a number of ways, that evaporation takes place rapidly from a moist surface when the air above that surface is in a more or less rapid motion. This holds good when the moist surface is that of a cultivated piece of land and the wind blows over it.

Prof. T. Russell, Jr., of the U. S. Signal Service, obtained the following results from experiments designed to show relative rate of evaporation as affected by rate of wind motion. Compared with the evaporation from a water surface when covered by still air, the evaporation from the same surface when the wind showed different velocities was as follows:

Wind 5 miles per hour evaporation 2.2 times; wind 10 miles per hour evaporation 3.8 times; wind 15 miles per hour evaporation 4.9 times; wind 20 miles per hour evaporation 5.7 times; wind 25 miles per hour evaporation 6.1 times; wind 30 miles per hour evaporation 6.3 times.

These experiments were made when the temperature of the air was 84 degrees F. and the humidity was 50 per cent.

Prof. King, while working at the Wisconsin experiment station found that an oak grove 12 to 15 feet high exerted a retarding effect upon a gentle breeze at a distance of 300 feet to the leeward. In strong wind this distance would be increased. It was found in experiments at Indian Head that windbreaks exerted an appreciable effect upon the velocity of a hard wind at from 50 to 80 ft. to leeward for every foot of height of the wind break. A safe general rule is that shelter belts produce a retarding effect upon the wind for at least a rod for every foot of height.

Nor is lessening the evaporation the only advantage to be gained from windbreaks. In districts where the soil is not very heavy one of the most disagreeable features of our spring winds is the consequent blowing of dust over the fields, into the houses, everywhere. A good windbreak about the house would lessen the amount of dust which would be carried inside, and so lighten the housekeeper's work.

Windbreaks may be made to protect garden, houses, farm buildings, and the like most effectively. A feature often overlooked, says E. O. Wooton, in the Nebraska Farmer, is the necessity of protecting orchards, shrubbery, etc., from the drying effects of winter winds as well as those of the summer season. Frequently the drying due to such winter winds is more damaging to the trees and plants than the effects of the cold.

There can be hardly a doubt that a great deal of damage is done to our orchards when in flower, by the thrashing of the wind, but much more by the drying up of the flowers, especially the reproductive organs. The stamens and pistils are normally quite shortlived, probably being in a condition for fertilization, at best, only a few hours. A dry spring wind blowing when the trees are in bloom probably shortens the period of fertilization quite considerably. Windbreaks have also been shown to be valuable in reducing the danger from frost.

Not the least of all their benefits are those of an aesthetic nature, which we may receive from the abundance of beautiful and tastefully arranged trees. Much has been said on this subject and it is by no means exhausted yet;

but here the desirability of windbreaks is presented only from the utilitarian standpoint, since many of our people do not love trees because they do not know them, and do not know them because they have never appreciated the need of them. It is hoped that the purely utilitarian reasons here advanced may appeal to us as a comforting people and induce us to plant windbreaks and shelter belts as protection for ourselves, our buildings, our gardens and our stock.

Giving the House Plants a Rest.

There seems to be an idea prevalent amongst a great many persons that a house plant ought to keep on growing all through the year. They give water, use fresh earth, keep in the strong sunlight and do everything calculated to excite growth just the same at one season of the year as at another. The result of this often is that they have feeble plants, for no plant can keep up a healthy growth all the year round. It must have its period of rest, if it is ever to do its very best. If a person goes without sleep he soon becomes exhausted. A plant requires something which corresponds to sleep. The well known horticulturist, Eben. E. Rexford, in writing on this subject, says:

In growing plants in the house we must aim to imitate the processes of nature as far as possible, and if you look about you, you find that outdoor plants grow for a season and rest for a season. Your house plants must be treated in this way to secure best results. Don't expect them to give you flowers the year round. They will be so exhausted by one season of flowering that they must be given time for recuperation. Without this resting spell they will soon be robbed of vitality, and without vigor and strength a plant is comparatively worthless.

When a plant ceases to bloom, and shows an inclination to stop growing by ripening its leaves, encourage it to rest by withholding water in a great degree, and by giving it a less amount of light and heat than it has been having, and be sure that it gets nothing of a stimulating nature. Light, warmth and water are all excitants of plant growth, and by withholding them we make it easy for the plant to stand still. If you have a cellar that is quite dark, and the temperature in it is not very much above freezing in the coldest weather, it is just the place in which to put such plants as show a desire to rest.

The absence of light, heat and moisture at the roots enables the plant to become dormant and remain so till it is brought up after its resting spell. It is doing what the plants outside are doing, taking its annual sleep. Assist it to make this rest as complete as possible. Give only enough water to plants in the cellar to prevent the soil from becoming dry. The cool temperature, absence of light, and dormant condition of the plant makes but little water necessary, and it will not be advisable to give any in many instances, after putting the plants in the cellar, though most will require it in small quantities. This must be decided by examination. If hard wooded, shrubby plants drop their leaves while taking their rest, it is nothing that need give you alarm. The shrubs in your garden drop theirs also, but when they begin to grow next season they soon make up for what they have lost. Your house plants will make up for lost foliage when you bring them up in spring and give them a chance to grow. If you have no cellar in which to put your plants, you cannot give them that complete rest which they require, but by withholding water and stimulants you can bring them to a standstill as far as growth is concerned, which will be partial rest, and which will be much better than none at all.

In our Dec. 5th issue we gave a list of plants exempted from the restrictions on importation which are inflicted by the San Jose Scale Act. A well-known Manitoba horticulturist writes

us that while these plants may all be nominally exempt from inspection, there is no nursery stock of any kind which is not subject to the delays in transit incident to inspection under the act. The customs authorities at the boundary say that they cannot, from the appearance of packages of nursery stock, determine what they contain, and so they send them all to the fumigating station at Winnipeg.

The vegetables in the cellar should be kept in the dark at a low, even temperature, so that they may remain entirely

C. Hallen, Ft. Qu'Appelle, writes on Nov. 20, 1903:—"I wish to renew for the best farmer's paper printed in Canada. I take about 15 different papers, but The Farmer is the best. I have taken it for the last six years, and it gets better every year. I would not be without it if it cost \$5 per year."

dormant until used. This is specially true of potatoes, which sprout and discolor badly if the cellar is warm and light. A reliable thermometer should be found in every vegetable cellar, as well as the living rooms during winter. One sometimes comes across families who have an assortment of thermometers hanging on the north side of the house, presumably to regulate the weather, while totally disregarding their need in the home. Vegetables that are packed in sand remain crisp and clean.

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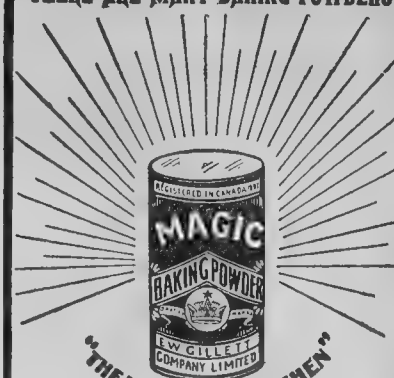
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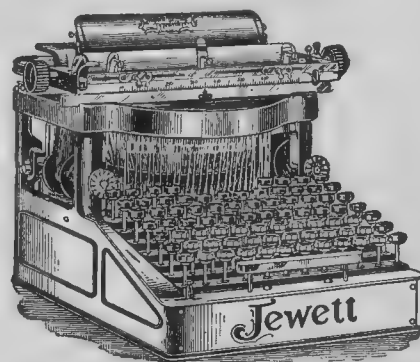
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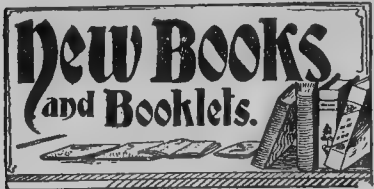


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"Household Science." This is the name of a book written by Juniata L. Shepperd, M.A., instructor in cookery and laundering at the agricultural college at St. Anthony Park, Minn. The book is a large one, containing almost 600 pages, and covers most completely the subject which its title indicates. In her connection with the university work the author has had the very fullest opportunity for becoming acquainted with the best and most scientific thought upon the various matters which concern the home, and she has also been able to thoroughly test the practicability of the advice which she has to offer. The work is well arranged, and as each new subject is introduced, there is given a considerable amount of general information which should be read by every housekeeper. A very large number of recipes are supplied, together with many hints as to the right and wrong ways of doing things. The book is so large that no housekeeper could think of perusing it in a short time, but there is so much in it, in a carefully arranged form, that new information upon almost every branch of house work may be sought out at any time. Quite a number of illustrations are sprinkled throughout the pages, and most of the matter is written in an easy, popular style. Some idea of the practical nature of the book may be gathered from the following, which are a few of the chapter headings: Fuels, the kitchen, water, vegetables, preparing cereals, bread making, yeasts, canning, jellies, meats, soups and soup-making, cake-making, serving meals, etc. The index in itself covers over 60 pages. This is one of the books which should be in every home, and which cannot help being of benefit to the young woman who aspires to become a really competent housekeeper. The price is \$1.75, for which amount it may be obtained from this office.



The American Seeding Machine Co., of Springfield, Ohio, have sent us a copy of their almanac for 1904. There is a good deal of space in it devoted to information of a kind which may be put to practical use by the farmer and his family. Among other things is a gestation table for mares, cows, sows and ewes. The company issues 320,000 of these almanacs, and offers to send a free copy to anyone who asks for it. It is well worth having, whether one is interested in seed drills or not.

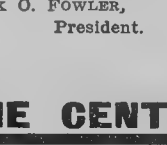
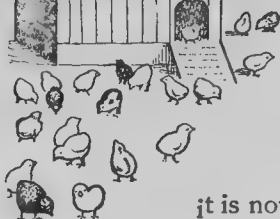
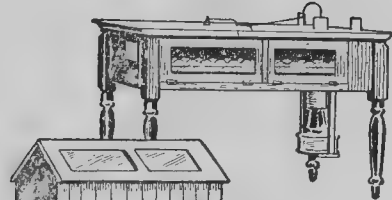
A Fine Puzzle.—Our readers can secure one of the "20th Century Puzzles" by sending a two-cent stamp to E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont., and mentioning that they read about it in The Farmer. There will be considerable amusement for the children, as well as for the elder people, in trying to solve this fine puzzle.

The examinations of the Ontario Veterinary College were held in the college building, Toronto, on the 22nd ult., when 15 graduates were awarded diplomas.

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We would especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communications in the same envelope.

A Visit to Paulin Biscuit Factory.

By Ella George, Springfield, Man. (aged Eleven Years.

No doubt all boys and girls are fond of candy, and so I will give a description of a visit to the Paulin biscuit and candy factory.

One bright day last winter (a week or so before Christmas) Father took my two brothers and myself into Winnipeg for a holiday. We first visited several stores and bought some Christmas gifts. About 2 p.m. we met Mr. Lamb (the city traveller for the Paulin company) at the factory, which he was kind enough to show us through.

In the basement was the engine. It interested my brothers very much, as it was very attractive in its coat of red and black paint, with brass fittings. We then went into a room where there were three of four large troughs filled with dough. In the middle of each trough, coming from the ceiling, was a pole for stirring the dough.

We then went into the room where the soft biscuits or crackers were made. A man cut large pieces of dough, which measured about 2½ ft. by 9 in. He put these on a slanting board. Half way down this board was a roller. The dough went under it and came out in thin slices. It was then thrown on a low table and another man pushed it under a stamping roller. When the biscuits came from under this each one was stamped with "Paulin." Two or three men with large flat wooden shovels took the biscuits, which were in sheets about 2½ by 3 ft., and put them in the oven. This oven door was about 1 ft. high and 10 ft. long. There were 36 dozen biscuits put in at once, then a screw was turned and these went out of sight and another 36 dozen came up cooked, which had been put in a short time before. This process went on till a large quantity was made. They were then placed on a large table, where a number of smart, white-aproned girls packed them into boxes and barrels. Besides the crackers, all kinds of sweet and fancy biscuits are made.

Our next move was into a room where the girls were making chocolates. They were seated around tables with dishes full of chocolate mixture, which they worked and then shaped by dropping into tin moulds.

In the next room all kinds of candy were being made. At one end was a large copper boiler, in which the sugar was boiled to a syrup. In this room were a number of marble-topped tables. These tables are kept warm by hot water under the marble. A quantity of syrup was put on each table. It was worked by hand, flavored, colored and moulded into the different varieties. We saw one kind of candy through the whole process. First the syrup was worked and colored yellow by one man. Another man took some more syrup which he pulled back and forth on a hook until it was quite white. Then the two kinds were put in layers and rolled on a table before a gas burner. The men then pulled it into yard lengths. One of them gave me a piece. It was quite hot, and I soon dropped it, but picked it up again and brought it home. The creams were made by a man dropping the cream on a starch mould out of a pointed can. This finished our sight-seeing, which we all enjoyed very much.

Not the least thing about the factory was that all the rooms and their fittings were so beautifully clean and bright.

Kamloops, B.C., Dec. 2, 1903.

Dear Editor.—We take The Nor'-West Farmer and like it very much. We could not do without it.

I am a little boy, nine years old, and am living in Kamloops, B.C., at present. We like the climate here. We only came here last summer from the Northwest Territories. I was born and raised on a ranch. I like the ranch the best. When I am a man I will have a ranch of my own. There is lots of fruit raised around here, and we do not get so much bad weather as on the prairie. We are surrounded by mountains. I like the mountains. They had a fine exhibition here last fall; the largest vegetables, apples and pears I ever saw; fruit and vegetables as nice as California fruit.

I am going to school now every day. I am trying to catch up to boys who have been going to school ever since they were five. I did not get to school till last summer. I also visited Victoria, and went to school while I was there. I liked the children in Victoria. They are as nice as the city itself. Wishing you every success. I remain yours truly—Frank Rowe.

Darlingford, Man., Dec. 3, 1903.

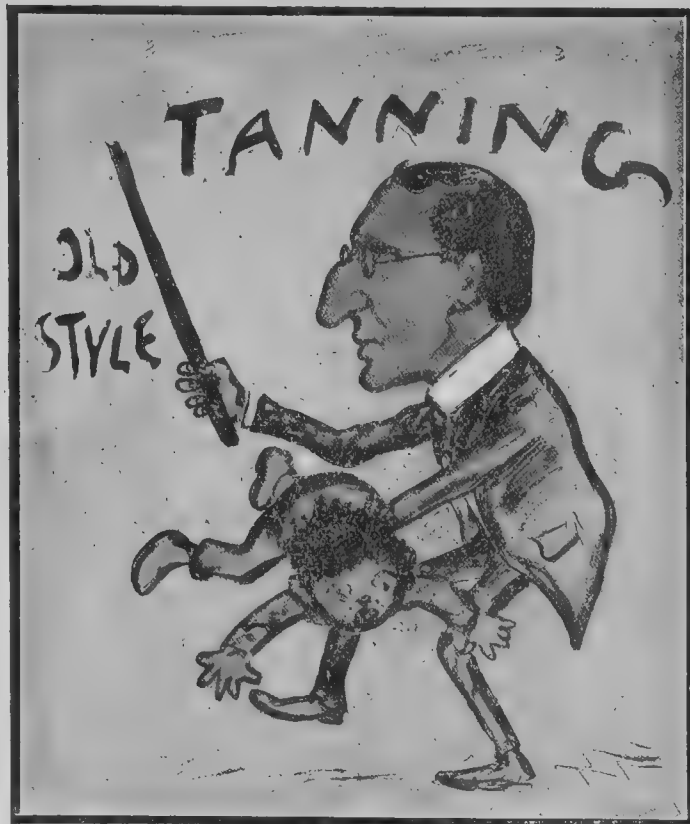
Dear Editor.—My Father takes your paper, and I always read the boys' and girls' letters and like them very much. We live on a farm four miles south of Darlingford and I am going to be a farmer. I will be ten years old in January next. I go to school all the time and am in Grade 5. The school is on our place, near our house, so I have a better chance to go to school than most boys. My eldest brother is attending Wesley College, Winnipeg, so I help Donald, the hired man, to do the chores. I feed the calves and hens. We have 11 horses and colts, 28 cattle and 20 pigs. We have a collie dog, "Dick." We have a harness for him and drive him and have lots of fun. I have two brothers younger than I am and only one sister. She is older and is now visiting at Stockton. My father and mother and youngest brother spent some time in British Columbia last summer, and they tell us lots about the mountains and rivers and all the things they saw out there. I am yours truly—Bert Bolton.

Nina, North Dakota, Nov. 22, 1903.

Dear Editor.—I have seen so many boys and girls letters in your paper I thought I would write too. Mr. father has been taking your paper for two years, and he thinks it is very good. I drive a horse 1½ miles to school. I am in the third reader. I have two brothers and one sister. My brother's names are Lee and Elmer. Lee is 8 years old and Elmer two years old. We have one quarter section of land. We have 100 acres broken and had it in flax last year. We had a hail storm and it damaged it some, and then we had a snow storm on Sept. 12 which pressed it down flat. Most of it rose up again and it went six bushels to the acre.—Roy McFarlane (aged 10).

Stonewall, Man., Nov. 28, 1903.

Dear Editor.—I have, with much interest, read the letters of the boys and girls who live on the farm, so I thought I would like to join your circle of correspondents, as I have never written a letter to you before. I live on a farm of 320 acres five miles northeast of Stonewall. There is a lovely lot of wild fruit around here. My sister and I picked a good deal through the summer. We had a nice garden this year, and had a splendid crop of tomatoes. I carried a lot of them upstairs and put them in a warm, dark place and they ripened beautifully. We had a nice lot of other vegetables. We raised about 60 chickens, 40 turkeys, 14 ducks and 2 geese. We are milking 9 cows at present, and we sell all our butter in Winnipeg. I am 15 years old, and I would be sorry to say that I could not do housework, for I can do almost any kind of work. I have two brothers older than myself, and a brother and sister younger. Wishing you every success.—Myrtle Hilborn.



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WINNIPEG - CANADA

Wakopā, Man., Nov. 24, 1903.

Dear Editor.—Papa received your paper for the first time last night, but we have got sample copies before. We all like your paper very much. I go to school at West Lake. It is about a mile and a quarter from our farm. I am in the fourth book, but I am trying to get into the fifth before Christmas. We live on a farm about ten miles from the village of Ninga. Our farm is called "Oak Bluff." We live close to the bush and so we have plenty of wood. I am very fond of reading, and have read nearly all of the books in the school library and a lot of others. I pitched all the sheaves this year, and papa is paying me for it. Our crop was not as good this year as last. A railroad is being built a few miles east of our place and next year it will be extended west. A town will be built about a mile from our farm. We have 6 horses, 7 cows, 33 pigs, and some poultry. Yours truly—Jenny T. Johnson (age 12).

Swan River, Nov. 10, 1903.

Dear Editor.—This is the first time I have written to your paper. As Swan River is a new place, I thought you might like to hear about it. We are almost entirely surrounded by hills and mountains. To the west of us is Thunder Hill, to the east Minotnas Hill, to the south and north are the Duck and Porcupine Mountains. In the summer when the prairies are covered with flowers the place is very beautiful, with here and there a clump of poplars covered with their dark green leaves, or a long line of willows that grows along the banks of a ravine winding through many farms, until at last lost either by flowing into a stream larger than itself or dwindling away to nothing. The flowers are all dead and the trees are leafless now, and everything looks desolate and sad, for

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year
With wailing winds and naked woods
And meadows brown and sear."

My brother takes The Nor'-West Farmer and I like it very much. I am in the fourth book and am 13 years old. I will close now, wishing your paper every success. I remain—Eva Loat.

Plumas, Man., Nov. 23, 1903.

Dear Editor.—I was raised in the town of Portage la Prairie until I was six years old; then my father took up a homestead five miles southeast of Plumas. We have been living on it since. I think I know a little about what it is like living in the town as well as the country. In many ways I like the town, but taking everything into consideration I prefer the country. The town is very comfortable in the winter. I would not have far to go to school or church, or to the store for anything—everything is handy, but I would not get any sleigh rides. In the summer there are not many mosquitoes. Townspeople do not have to work nearly so hard as they do in the country, but the farm is so interesting that the people do not, as a rule, mind working, if they are able to do so. I will never forget the first day we moved here. It was about the first of July. My little sister and I were just wild with glee gathering orange lilies and flowers; it was such a change from the dusty streets. Mamma was afraid we would get lost. I must tell you a little about what this part of the country is like. It is fine for mixed farming, plenty of hay, water and pasture near. Every year the land is worked the better are the crops grown. Our wheat was number one hard this year.

This is considered a great place for game; wild geese, ducks and prairie chickens are very plentiful. There is a lot of land to be sold around here yet. We have a lovely bluff around our house and stables. My papa is a great lover of trees. He has the trees south of the house trimmed up so that they look like an apple orchard. Nearly everybody remarks: "What a pretty bluff!"

I hope my writing will pass. I have never gone to school much; I have never been very strong. The doctors

MANLY STRENGTH

HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED



Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success: without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a life time into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system has been restored. This element is Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT FREE UNTIL CURED.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but upon request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not con-

found it with the C. O. D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C. O. D., unless you so order. What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, lighthearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best electric belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my life. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated,) but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone, and free to my patients.

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim prepared to face the world however you find it.

Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness, as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

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said one of my lungs was affected and I would have to grow out of it. I am just getting over a sick spell. I have written this lying in bed. I like writing and reading; it passes away the time. In the winter it is too cold for me to go out and time passes very slowly. I was busy writing in my scribbler when Mamma said I had better try writing a letter to The Nor'-West Farmer. We think your paper is very profitable as well as interesting. I am ten years old. Yours—Laura Whitman.

Plumas, Man., Nov. 16, 1903.

Dear Editor.—Will you please let one more little girl farmer tell how she enjoys your page for boys and girls in The Nor'-West Farmer. There are some very nice letters, but I don't think that I can do so well, as this is my first trial at writing a long letter. I have always lived on the farm and like it very well. I do not ride on horseback for the cattle, as all the rest of your writers generally do, but walk after them and then ride one of the cows home. One of my grandmas lives near us and she is blind now. Grandma has cataracts on her eyes; but I hope that it will not be long before she can go to Winnipeg and get them off. She is 72 years old and does all her own work in the house yet. Grandpa leads her to the stable and she milks two cows. I help mamma in the house and outside when papa is away. We water 40 cattle and feed 15 pigs. I am in the third reader and 10 years old. I am always glad when Christmas is near,

for old Santa Claus is good to me when he comes. I have lots of friends, and some of them live near us. I will close wishing you and all little readers a happy new year. Your little friend—Dora M. Johnson.

Bridge Creek, Man., Nov. 28, 1903

Dear Editor.—I am coming to write to your charming page for boys and girls. Some of the letters are very interesting and I enjoy reading them. Some of the letters are from near where I live. I am ten years old, and am in the third book at school. The name of our school is Iroquois, of that tribe of Indians.

I milk one cow, can ride horseback and I help my father with the chores. I am very, very small for my age. Next week I am going to camp to cook for my brothers, and I am expecting to have a very good time. In summer time I fish and in winter I make snow forts and men, but my greatest sport is sliding down hills on a good sled. My sister received a book and asked me to tell you in my letter how very pleased she is with it. She shows it to everybody and tells them where she got it. I hope I will get a book, as I am very fond of reading, and I liked the book you sent my sister and read it. I like stories about boys best, though. On our farm we have 35 head of cattle and 9 horses, one of which is an Indian pony named Dexter. We have a dog named Scamp, and he is one. We have pigs and poultry of all kinds, except geese. Yours truly—Scott Campbell.

St. Andrew's, Man., Nov. 30, 1903.

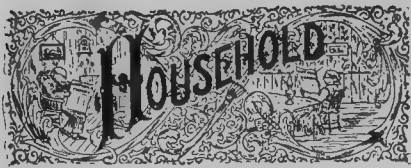
Dear Editor.—Like many of your boy and girl correspondents I live on a farm. Ours is situated fourteen miles north of Winnipeg. Father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for a number of years, and likes it very much. I enjoy reading the letters from the other boys and girls. Our school is one mile north of us, and about 200 yards from it is the historical old stone church of St. Andrew's, erected about 55 years ago by Archdeacon Cochrane. It is one of the finest churches in the province. Two miles north of that are the locks on the St. Andrew's rapids. I was only down to see them once. That evening they were blasting rocks. I am in Grade 7 at school (that is the fifth reader). Literature and geography are my favorite studies. When I am not at school I help mother with the housework. If I were a boy I suppose I would help father, but as I am a girl I cannot. We have a nice rink cleared on the river where we enjoy ourselves skating. Wishing your paper every success. I remain yours truly—Ethel Scott (aged 12).

RUPTURE

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When writing, mention The Farmer.



For the Home Dressmaker.

By Dorothy Dale, Assiniboia.

Many mothers have great difficulty in finding materials and patterns for making their children's school or every day clothes so that they will be pretty and becoming, and yet serviceable enough to endure fairly rough usage. I have noticed several which took my fancy and I think they combine both style and utility.

A WEE LASSIE'S FROCK.

A little dress for a girl of seven is made with a full straight skirt gathered on a square Mother Hubbard yoke, the material used being navy blue serge. A straight two-inch band of the serge, solidly machine-stitched with red silk, outlines the bottom of the yoke, back and front. Similar straps frame the yoke on the sides, the pointed ends having a trimming of tiny red buttons. The collar and the cuffs of the full sleeves are stitched with silk, the latter being decorated with buttons to match the straps.

FOR A GIRL OF FOURTEEN.

A dark brown tweed, flecked with threads of golden brown and myrtle green, made a very serviceable dress for school wear. The skirt was gored and made with four large box-pleats, one on each side, and one both back and front. The pleats were stitched on both edges nearly half way down the skirt, the fulness falling in large flutes below them. The waist closed in the back with small dull gilt buttons, a cluster of tucks running from the shoulder to the waist, affording a simple trimming. A box pleat four inches wide extended from the neck to the waist line in front, the extra fulness on each side being taken up by two half-inch tucks which were stitched only to yoke depth. The box-pleat was decorated with the gilt buttons following each edge, commencing near the neck, a space of two inches, then half a dozen more arranged in the same manner. The effect was very pretty. The bishop sleeves were confined at the wrists by button-trimmed cuffs of the material. A stock collar and shaped belt of myrtle green taffeta silk completes this attractive little suit.

A QUAIN APRON.

A pretty little white lawn apron is made in one piece. There is no yoke, the apron being cut off at yoke depth. The back is gathered into a narrow straight band of lawn overlaid with Valenciennes insertion, and the fulness in front is taken up by three separate clusters of narrow vertical tucks, which are only four inches long. The front is bound in the same manner as the back. A four-inch frill of the lawn, edged with narrow Valenciennes lace and with a cluster of narrow tucks above the hem, finishes the lower edge. Hemmed straps of lawn, trimmed on the ends with tucks and lace, are tied on the shoulders in a double bow-knot and afford support to the apron.

AN EVENING WAIST.

Japanese silk in a very pretty shade of light green made up into a charming waist for evening wear. The entire front was finely tucked to form a deep yoke, the length of the tucks being graduated from short ones at the sides to longer ones in the centre of the front, thus giving the yoke a slightly pointed effect. The back was of all-over tucking, a few gathers regulating the fulness at the waist. Narrow tucks, extending from the shoulder nearly to the elbow, were arranged on top of the arm, graduating to a point to match the yoke. Below the tucking the fulness fell in a huge, softly hanging puff which was gathered into a band just below the elbow. The trimming consisted of two shapes of white lace medallions, one being a large round shape and the other a smaller one, representing a rose with stem and leaves. Three of the round



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ones, with two smaller ones between, outlined the bottom of the tucked yoke, a slight space being left between each one. One round medallion and two of the sprays were placed on the sleeves in the same manner. The cuffs of the sleeves were covered with a band of the small medallions. The stock collar was formed of narrow bands of the silk joined by white silk herring-boning. It was unlined, feather-bone giving the required stiffness, and a round medallion with the silk cut away from under it was placed in the centre.

Black silk medallions on the pale green give a very rich effect, but white is more delicate and girlish.

The Staff of Life.

By Lillian, Portage la Prairie.

I do not know whether these columns are open to women, but am sure that The Nor'-West Farmer would like to have every member of its large family healthy and strong, so I am encouraged to risk it and say what I know and believe about whole wheat bread.

It was with some surprise that I too read Miss Laura Linton's article on "Bread and Bread Making" in the July 20 issue, as it flatly contradicts everything that I had previously read or heard on the subject.

For over a year we have almost exclusively used bread made of whole wheat flour, with the very best results. Our children—and there are something less than a dozen of them—were peevish and nervous till this last year, while now they are as strong and happy as any in Manitoba. We were induced to try it after reading what an eminent physician said about its effect on the teeth. He claims that "if whole wheat bread were used in place of the fine white article, in a generation or so a lot of the dentists would have to go out of business." It seems reasonable when we remember that almost all the bone and nerve forming substance is taken out of our principal article of diet, and the one above all others which is found on every table three times every day. How can we have healthy stomachs and good digestion if—as is the case with some of us—we have not the teeth to masticate other food which might supply some of the strength and nerve that is denied us through the use of fine flour.

Just think for a moment of the sort of bread the ancients used, also the uncivilized nations of the world to-day. They did not and do not suffer with dyspepsia, indigestion or toothache as we do, and such a thing as false teeth were unknown and I suppose never thought of or needed; while we, almost from childhood, are doomed to pain and misery and the exquisite torture of having teeth drilled out and filled and after a while extracted, and then we go the greater part of our lives with our mouths full of porcelain.

Surely we were provided with as good chewing apparatus as the lower animals whose teeth (in most cases) are sound and good as long as they require them. There does not seem to be any other reason than that they eat what nature has provided without

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AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Dominion General Elections

Will shortly take place, and the chief point of interest will be the rearrangement of the constituencies. The FIRST MAPS showing NEW CONSTITUENCIES will be published by The Telegram, Winnipeg.

THE TELEGRAM WALL ATLAS

Has been published and printed exclusively for The Telegram, and consists of five sheets 22 x 28 inches, made up as follows:—

SHEET 1—The flags of all nations printed in the proper colors, and large distinct calendar for the year 1904.

SHEET 2—Map of Manitoba, revised from the latest railroad sheets, etc., to December 1st, 1903, with an index of all towns, and with the new Dominion constituencies. On this sheet are also smaller maps of Ontario, Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

SHEET 3—The Dominion of Canada with smaller maps of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These are beautifully clear and distinct little maps showing every town.

SHEET 4—Entire Eastern Hemisphere.

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first putting it through any refining process.

I should like to shake hands with Samuel Blodgett and give him a pat on the back for upholding the cause of my favorite bread in his letter in your October 5th issue, but I hope he will pardon me for differing with him on one point. He claims that it requires more skill to make good brown bread than it does to make an equally good article from white flour.

Now this has not been the case with me. Perhaps my bread is not the best that can be made, but it is good, and so say all who have eaten it. I would make brown bread if for no other reason than that (to my mind) it is so much easier, requiring not nearly so much kneading, which is very hard work. As Samuel says, it is more liable to sour and does not require to be kept so warm as it seems to have so much life that it keeps itself warm. We use some white flour with the brown as it is a little strong and heavy alone. Would it not be a joke, Samuel, if brown bread should yet be the means of helping to solve the "labor problem" by infusing so much life and nerve into a lot of those young men and women who have "that tired feeling" and are thronging the cities looking for soft jobs, that they would be glad to get down to work to give vent to some of their surplus energy? Then if some of the doctors and dentists had to close up shop for want of patients, we might make shift to live with some degree of pleasure and comfort.

And last (but by no means least) I would say to the sisters who would like to have a better complexion and brighter eyes, bake and eat whole wheat bread.

I have called Samuel Blodgett "he" but am very much inclined to think he is a "she," he knows so much about breadmaking.

The Educated Hand.

The hand is brother of the brain, carrying out its behests, and giving expression to its planning.

Where would have been the fame of a Raphael if those deft fingers had not caught the glorious visions of the soul and immortalized them on canvas?

Where would have been the renown of a Phidias if the trained hand had not uncovered from the block of marble the forms of beauty the brain saw there? The whole divinity of man needs developing—soul, mind and body.

There is often a senseless prejudice against the skilled hand. I used to sit under the preaching of an eloquent man when young. He went from the blacksmith shop to college and thence through the seminary to pulpit. One day he was out driving and his horse cast a shoe, and driving up to a shop he found the blacksmith gone, and he set the shoe himself. He was the pastor of a gilt-edged and fashionable church. They heard of it, and threw up their hands in holy horror. "Did you ever? and how scandalous?" That horse shoe cost him his pulpit. But he got another just as good.

A young gentleman was with a number of guests at a fashionable hotel. A door needed fixing. Without any ado or fuss he got some tools and made it all right. He was paying attentions to a young lady and the matter was just ripening. But oh! horror of horrors! he had an educated hand! If he had had a fool hand it would have been all right.

We love to think of our brainy men who invent; who enter the sacred precincts of nature and drag her hidden things to light, but we are to remember that it is the skilled hands of the toilers that carry out these plans and so thought and hand are partners in this marvellous age of the miracles of industry.

Most of our successful men went up from the farm, the forge, the shop, and the round house to their present positions. To succeed a man must be acquainted with all the details of his business, from the ground up.

It is strange that in this intelligent and enlightened age so very little attention is paid to the higher forms of

manual labor. I think sometimes people do not know the A B C of education. Look at our schools with hundreds of young people pushed to the verge of endurance for a mental education, and not a thing done for the hand—the other important member of the firm of Brain & Co. And so our young people go out into the world helpless. They cannot apply their knowledge.

I often think that in our schools and universities we should have a chair of "Applied Knowledge," so that when students go out they can hook on what they know to something practical.

Think of our great state with her thousands of intelligent young people, and none of them training the hand—no manual schools.

Here comes in a great error. The general impression is that if a man does not carry an encyclopedia in his head he is not educated. He may be a skilled workman, but if he can't read Greek he is not an intelligent man. I tell you that the skilled contractor—the carpenter and joiner, who do not butcher lumber but know how to build good houses—these are intelligent and educated men. This is an age of specialties. No one man can know everything. An ox might as well try to drink a river dry as a man try to know everything. He can only cut a chunk out of the great mass of knowledge and work that up. If he tries to do too much he will spread himself out so thin he will be of no use—only an encyclopedia done up in calf—and only a calf when he faces the world's work.

The age demands excellence in all departments.

Much crime to-day is traceable to a lack of hand education. The man knows nothing of the dignity of labor. He has been brought up to neglect and despise it, and so he gets a kit of burglar's tools or goes into forgery or takes to stealing and twists and turns and wrenches his conscience till he kills it, and then goes on without any. It is amazing what tremendous efforts a man will make, and how hard he will work to dodge hard work. If he had educated hands he would earn three times as much—have a pleasanter time. He could look people squarely in the face and respect himself.—C. S. Harrison in Nebraska Farmer.

Babyland.

"How many miles to baby-land?"

"Any one can tell;
Up one flight,
To the right;
Please ring the bell."

"What can you see in baby-land?"

"Little folks in white—
Downy heads,
Cradle-beds,
Faces pure and bright."

"What do they do in baby-land?"

"Dream and wake and play,
Laugh and crow
Shout and grow;
Jolly times have they!"

"What do they say in baby-land?"

"Why the oddest things;
Might as well
Try to tell
What a birdie sings!"

"Who is the queen of baby-land?"

"Mother, kind and sweet;
And her love,
Born above
Guides the little feet."

Decline in Birth Rate.

The birth rate in Great Britain has been steadily falling since 1876, when it attained 36.4 per 1,000. In 1901 it was only 28.5. In Australia there has been a decline of no less than 14.55 per 1,000 in the past forty years. The French birthrate fell from 22.3 for 1894-98 to 21.5 for 1899-1900. In Italy the fall was from 37 to 33.8 in the same period; and the German rate decreased from 40.1 to 35.9. Russia alone of any of the European countries shows increase, the figures from 1892-4 being 47.7; and from 1895-97, 49.5.

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Nothing better is sold than this. It's equal? Yes, but not at this price. By mail, \$1.50 each in 4 sizes— $\frac{1}{4}$ -, $\frac{5}{8}$ -, $\frac{3}{4}$ - and $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch blades. We guarantee absolutely. Send for one.

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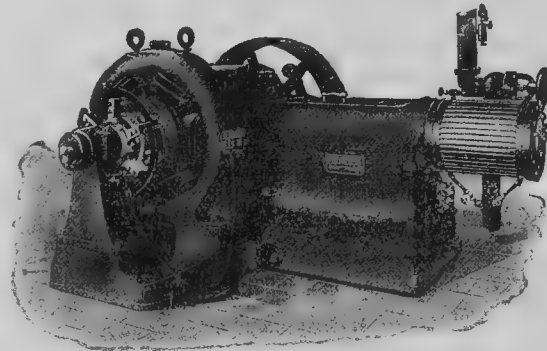
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The publishers of The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune are this season offering their subscribers absolutely free of charge over TWO HUNDRED PRIZES, making a total value of over TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

They are giving away to subscribers who estimate upon the number of letters of the alphabet and figures contained in the Speech from the Throne, which will be read at the opening of the next session of the Dominion Parliament, the prizes which are announced from week to week in the *Weekly Tribune*, and which number in all over 200, and aggregate in value over Two Thousand Dollars. The one making the nearest correct estimate of the exact total of the letters and figures in the speech will receive the first prize, which is a magnificent upright Mendelssohn piano valued at \$400; the second nearest, the second prize, a costly piano finish organ; the third nearest, the third prize, which is one of the celebrated six-foot cut Massey-Harris self-binders; and so on throughout the entire list of magnificent prizes, which embraces watches, stoves, plows, guns, silver tea sets, bedroom, dining-room and parlor suites, books, etc., etc.

All those competing must remit with their estimate one full year's subscription to The Weekly Tribune. New and renewal subscriptions will compete on the same basis. The contest will close one week before the next session of parliament opens, so that there will not be the slightest chance of any subscriber having in advance the least knowledge of the contents of the Speech from the Throne that will open the House.

The last five Speeches from the Throne contained 3,211, 5,166, 3,795, 4,538 and 2,675 letters and figures respectively.

What is your estimate of the number of letters and figures of the next speech? Figure it out, or guess at it, and send it in with your subscription and you have a chance of winning one of the magnificent prizes. See The Weekly Tribune for full particulars and estimate blanks. The *Weekly Tribune* is supplied from now to the 1st of January, 1905, for ONE DOLLAR. Address all orders to The Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg.

Serving.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed.

Whose deeds both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,

Where love ennobles all.

The world may sound no trumpets,
ring no bells;

The book of life the shining record tells.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own life working. A child's kiss

Set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad,

A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong.

Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense

Of service which thou renderest.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Different Methods of Cooking Meats.

Cooking answers most important purposes in connection with food; it improves or develops agreeable flavors, especially in animal food, and by action of high temperature on meat, generally agreeable gustatory properties which they do not possess in the raw state, are developed, thus rendering them capable of giving pleasurable excitement to the sense of taste. Cooking also enables food to be more readily masticated and more easily digested. The mastication of animal food is greatly facilitated by cooking, for in the raw state it is tough and tenacious and torn apart with difficulty. After cooking the muscular fibres lose much of their toughness and are far more readily divided by the teeth, while the fibrous tissue connecting them is softened. The digestibility is greatly increased by enabling the digestive juices to come into intimate contact with it and to penetrate readily into its substance. Cooking thus leads to important mechanical and chemical changes which facilitate digestion. Exposure to high temperature also affords a safeguard in destroying parasites or germs which may accidentally be present in it. The effect of a certain degree of heat on meat, is that the albumen is coagulated and the fibrous connective tissues converted into gelatine.

Boiling is one of the simplest and most convenient ways of cooking. When a piece of meat with its surfaces cut across the bundles of fibres is placed in cold water and heat gradually applied, the gelatine and albumen will be steadily drawn from the cut surfaces into the water, and as warmth increases the dissolving of the gelatine, out of the fibrous tissues forming the cell walls and the fibrous network which binds the cells together, grows more rapid. This renders meat soft and loose in texture and the cell walls weak and thin, permitting the escape of the nourishing and flavoring albumen into the water, not merely from cells which were cut, but also from those which were weakened by their walls being dissolved away. As the texture loosens by this continued dissolving away of fibrous tissue, the influence of the water as it warms extends rapidly into the substance of the meat which becomes ragged and flavorless, while the liquid is filled with the albumen and gelatine. If soup is to be made, the above method would be employed, but to retain the albumen, the meat should be plunged into boiling water; by this means the albuminous matter is rapidly coagulated and forms a sort of white-of-egg sheath over the cut surface which retains the juices and soluble constituents in the interior of the meat and prevents their escape into the water, thus keeping the meat juicy and palatable. After boiling briskly for five minutes, the cooking should be completed at a temperature of 160 to 170 degrees F. If too low a temperature is employed the albuminous matter of the interior will not be properly coagulated, and if too high a temperature be used the muscular fibres tend to shrink and become hard and indigestible. The temperature of coagulation of albuminous substances differs in different constituents and gelatine of some meats is much softer and more easily dissolved than that of others.

Roasting retains the nutritive juices and extractives more completely than boiling; in order to keep in the juice of meat as much as possible, a joint should be at first exposed to strong heat and afterward cooked more slowly. By this method, as in boiling, the surface layers are at once coagulated, preventing the escape of the juices of the meat. The joint is removed a greater distance from the fire and a lower temperature allowed to penetrate slowly to the interior. By this means the albumen and colored juices of the flesh are slowly coagulated without any great shrinking and hardening of the muscle fibre. Continual basting with the fat is an important part of the process, as it tends to diffuse the heat uniformly over the joint, prevents scorching and too great hardening of the surface. As the surface becomes browned by influence of higher temperature, several new odorous and sapid substances are developed which give to roast meat its characteristic odor and taste; if too strong heat is employed, the fat is apt to undergo decomposition and fatty acids are developed, attended with the freeing of volatile products having a penetrating and disagreeable odor.

Stewing may be regarded as intermediary between braising and boiling, requiring a temperature little above 170 deg. F. The meat cut into small pieces and just covered with water is cooked slowly for some time. Boiling should not occur or the meat becomes tough and hard. Much of the nutritive matter passes into the liquid to which vegetables and other ingredients are added. The whole of the stew being eaten, there is no loss of the nutritive constituents.

Braising is a process in which the meat is just covered with a liquid in a closely covered vessel from which as little evaporation as possible is permitted, and is exposed for considerable time to a surrounding heat just short of boiling. By this treatment the tough fibrous flesh is made tender and easily digestible, moreover becoming filled with the odor and flavor of fresh vegetables and sweet herbs with which it is cooked. In this way meat with little natural flavor, as veal, becomes saturated with substances which render the food delicious to the palate. The braising pan should be provided with a lid so arranged as to contain hot coals or charcoal, which transmits heat downward to the top of the portion not covered by the liquid. To prevent the meat from getting too hot on top, it may be covered with a buttered paper, which will have to be removed each time of basting.

Broiling is the same as roasting, but being applied to smaller portions of meat is a much more rapid process and a far larger surface is exposed to the direct action of the heat. The same principle is applied as in roasting, in order to preserve the juices in the meat. Broiling develops the flavors of the meat very completely and is rapid and convenient.

In baking, the flavor of meat is inferior to that of meat roasted before the fire, for when cooked at a high temperature in a confined space, volatile fatty acids are unable to escape and are therefore retained in contact with the meat.

Frying is a method of cooking meat ill-suited for the purpose of increasing its digestibility. Frying, as usually conducted is rather a combination of broiling, toasting and scorching, and the use of a deep pan of boiling fat, which is essential to a proper performance of the process and especially to preventing greasiness, is the rare exception. At the moment of contact with the almost boiling fat a thin film of every part of the surface of the object is coagulated, so that the juices and flavors cannot escape. The oil should be in sufficient quantity and hot enough to effect this result at once.—The Agricultural Student.

When snows lie deep and tempests keep
Their vigil long and chill,
When valleys wide and mountain side,
Lie smooth and white and still,
How glad I'd be were I but free,
My destiny to rule,
What perfect joy, I'd be a boy,
Out coasting after school.

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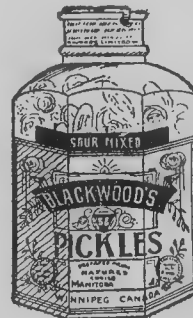
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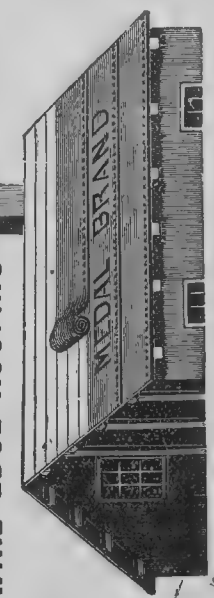
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With his string of bells a-jingling,
through the countryside he slams.
There are lots of calls to make, and
he's always on the tear.
A-looming in his cutter like an amiable bear.

And it's, 'Hi-i-i, there,
Johnny, don't you care,
Though it's aching something awful
and its most too much to bear.
Just—be—gay!
As soon as it is day,
The pain will go a-flyin', for the doctor's on the way."

There are real, true saints, there are angels all around,
But there isn't one that's welcomer than he is, I'll be bound.
When he bustles in the bedroom and he dumps his buffler coat,
And sticks a glass thermometer a-down the suffrin throat.

And it's, "Chirk, cheer up!
Mother, bring a cup!
You're going to like this famous when you take a little sup.
There—there—why,
There's a twinkle in your eye!
You'll be out again to-morrow, bub; giddap, giddap, good-bye!"

—Holman F. Day in Pine Tree Ballads

The Care of Milk.

The story of the bacteria reads like the old German fairy tale of our youth where the good housewife arises in the morning to find her house swept and garnished, the water carried and wood cut, while in the house of the lazy mother, at the foot of the hill, lurks the evil gnome ready to do his wicked work when the appointed time arrives.

Bacteria are present everywhere—in the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat; for their presence is essential to the health and wellbeing of every living being. They form a great group of lowly plants, ordinarily invisible to the naked eye, whose life and structure are of the most primitive simplicity. Generally speaking, warmth, moisture, in some cases air and organic matter, upon which to feed, are essential to their life. In general, their particular office in the economy of nature is the breaking down and tearing apart of useless, worn-out combinations of matter that the elements composing these may be set free and used again. The decaying vegetation and waste matters of many kinds, lying upon or beneath the earth's surface, are changed by these bacteria to such forms of food as are required by their neighbors, who represent a higher scale of being. It is not an uncommon error to find bacteria regarded as inimical to life, but actual knowledge of the facts should dissipate this idea. In the case of milk the consumer should know of what use certain forms of bacteria are, and of what harm other forms may be.

The sources of dirt are more apt to be in the stable than in the consumer's home, but proper care must be observed to keep the milk from dust and dirt here also. The leaving of milk in open receptacles in the kitchen, or even in jars, should be censured, first on account of dust, dirt, and odors, and, secondly, because of the effect it has in hastening the souring of the milk.

There are a very few definite rules that may be stated for the care of milk in the house, and the first of these has to do with its temperature. The change to which milk is most liable is souring, and standing in the warm air of the kitchen or in the sun hastens this process. As soon as possible after milking, the milk should be put in a temperature not above 50 degrees Fahrenheit; and, when the temperature of the cellar or refrigerator is above 50, which is often the case in summer, the ordinary dairy milk cannot be expected to keep sweet for any length of time.

Milk is peculiarly sensitive to odors and flavors, and, if kept in an open dish in a refrigerator or with meats, vegetables, and various other things, will absorb odors from them. Milk, cream and butter should be kept away in absolutely clean porcelain or glass receptacles. Wooden dishes are out of the question, because of the porous nature of their composition, and tin dishes are liable to have cracks or seams in them, where particles of milk can lodge, and not be easily washed out. The two preventatives of the souring of milk are scrupulous cleanliness of all vessels in which milk is handled, and to keep the milk at a proper temperature. The souring of milk is due to the presence of certain bacteria, and we have found that warmth is one of the conditions essential to their growth.—Helen L. Johnson, in Cooking-School Magazine.

Sweetbrier.

Not long ago, on an excursion in the woods, I picked up a branch of sweetbrier, and hid it in my dress. I soon forgot what I had done, but all day long I smelled a spicy fragrance. Every woodland path had the same sweet odor. Even the rocks, caves and cliffs breathed perfume. I was surprised to notice that, as I met different people with all kinds of wild flowers and ferns, all woodland treasures had the same kind of fragrance. On the boat, as we sailed homeward, I thought: 'Someone is taking home a quantity of sweet brier, for the air is full of it.'

Late at night, when I took off my dress, I was surprised to find the sweetbrier tucked in my bosom. All day long I had carried near my heart the sweet perfume which I had supposed came from others. "How good it would be," I said to myself, as I closed my tired eyes, "if I could carry such a sweet spirit in my breast that everyone I met would seem lovely!" It made me think of the legend of the potter who found a lump of clay which was as fragrant as a rose. Even after the vase had gone through the fire it held its delicate perfume. "What makes you so sweet when the other things of clay have no odor?" cried the potter. "I lay at the foot of a fragrant rose, and her sweetness became mine," answered the vessel of clay.

Easier Washdays.

Washing need not be the laborious task it is usually considered if one knows how to do it to the best advantage. System is needed for this as much as for any other branch of house work.

All clothes should be sorted, the cleanest white garments and bed linen in one pile, the remainder of the white clothes in another, and the colored clothes in the third. Plenty of water is an important item, for if it is used sparingly the clothes will not look white. If the water is not clear, a teaspoonful of alum dissolved and added to it the night before it is wanted, will cause the dirt to settle to the bottom and leave the water clear. Soak the white clothes all night before wash day.

In the morning, heat a boiler of water and add washing powder to it, in the proportion of one tablespoonful to every pail of water. A little more will be required if the water is hard. The whitest clothes are passed through the wringer, placed in the tub or washing machine, and the hot suds poured over them. They will wash very easily. More clothes are added from time to time. Put them in a good suds and let them boil ten or fifteen minutes.

Calico and other clothes are washed in the same way, omitting the soaking and boiling. Use plenty of rinse water with a little bluing in it. Thorough rinsing is the secret of keeping clothes free from streaks.

Starch for large articles should be boiled until clear, and it will not stick to the irons. Shirts, collars, cuffs and all articles that need to be very stiff, should be dried and starched with cold starch.—Western Housekeeper.



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It now costs a Chinaman \$500 to get into Canada. The regulation inflicting this tax went into effect at the first of the year.

At the recent annual meeting of the Hartney Agricultural Society a resolution was unanimously passed that a petition be sent to the provincial Department of Agriculture asking that a convention be called composed of representatives from each agricultural society for the purpose of considering methods of improving the rural summer and fall fairs.

A large timber wolf was recently trapped at Tisdale, Sask. It weighed 200 pounds and measured nine feet from the nose to tip of tail, and had teeth five inches long. It was a monster, and was the first timber wolf seen in the Tisdale settlement.

There were 4,063,603 gallons of spirits manufactured in Canada during the year ending June 30 last, against 3,234,147 gallons the year before. The last year also showed an increase of ten million cigars and three million pounds of tobacco consumed in Canada.

Recent information from Ottawa is to the effect that James M. Macoun, who was sent to the Peace River country by the geological survey last summer, is preparing his report on the agricultural and other resources of the district. In view of the fact that no surveys have been made, and that there is neither a market for the produce nor employment for those without means, he will report that no man should go to Peace River now who lacks such means to maintain himself until railway construction has actually begun there.

The health food craze which has been spreading all over the states is now running down to the collapse state. The factories for the numerous brands of breakfast and health food are failing to get business. Liberal advertising is not sufficient to keep up the public faith in these expensive mixtures, and the shareholders who have put their money into these ventures are likely to lose most of it. There are plenty of dyspeptics willing to try one new kind after another, but not enough of them all together to make the business a permanent one.



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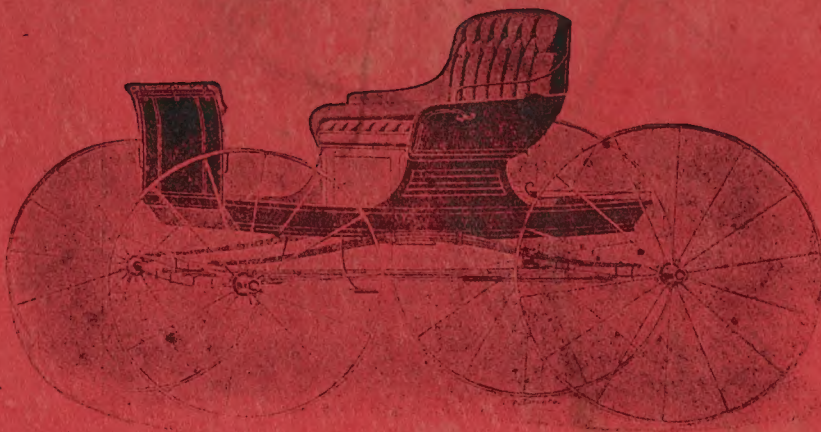
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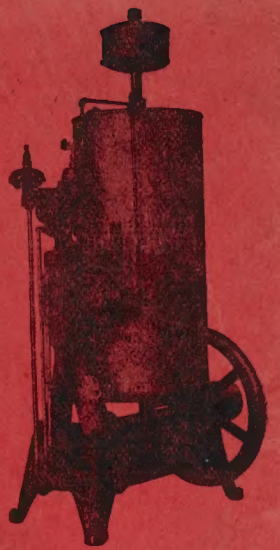
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